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Indian Territory BUSINESS GUIDE



FOR THE
HOMESEAKER
AND
INVESTOR

PUBLISHED BY
WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
POTEAU, INDIAN TERRITORY

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INDIAN TERRITORY

BUSINESS GUIDE



FOR THE HOMESEAKER
AND INVESTER

James W. Hale

Published by
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Poteau, Indian Territory

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1906

INDIAN TERRITORY BUSINESS GUIDE

There are thousands of people in the United States who would like to know something of the Indian Territory more than can be gathered from its geographical location and from what the newspapers say, and it is the purpose of this book to put the reader in touch with the true conditions that exist here today—and by studying it closely one can familiarize himself with the country and obtain more knowledge than any way possible aside from coming and investigating personally.

It is the intention of the publishing company to furnish the homeseeker and investor a statement of facts as they exist here today and for that reason the company has secured write-ups from all of the cities and towns in the Indian Territory; most of them written by the mayors of the respective towns, giving a minute description of each town and vicinity,

showing what the town and country has at present, and what opportunities exist for the homeseeker and investor.

It is furthermore the aim of the book to acquaint the reader with the laws and customs relative to the acquisition of lands and other property, and so instruct him that should he desire to visit the Indian Territory he would not come a total stranger, but know what section of the country is best adapted to each one's calling or profession, and in this way make the book an account of such information worth many times its price to any such homeseeker or investor in whose hand it chances to fall.

Indian Territory

It is not within the power of man to fully describe the Indian Territory for it has been so kindly favored by nature that even a person familiar with it discovers from day to day some hidden virtue or some unknown treasure which has been lying dormant and undiscovered which portrays the handiwork of the Creator and his thoughtfulness of his creatures, and which treasures when fully developed, will place the Indian Territory immediately upon obtaining statehood, in the front rank with the foremost states in the Union, and populate her fertile valleys and prosperous towns with a prosperous and happy class of people.

So many people have a superficial knowledge of the new country and the conditions which exist here today; they know it as the home of the remnant of Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, but overlook the fact that by different treaties with the United States Congress the tribal relations, heretofore existing, are practically all abolished, and that they are now United States citizens, and the public domain, which they have for years been holding in common, has been devised and allotted to each member of the tribe.

As the country has progressed in its crude and simple way (for lack of the necessary legislation and

proper advertising), the United States Congress has recognized its great natural resources, the inducements here for both capital and labor, and has made treaties with the Indians and passed laws (which will be explained more fully hereafter) which enables them to dispose of certain portions of their land to people seeking homes and investments, and as a consequence the country has developed more in the last five years than during the previous fifty. Capital and labor both have discovered the opening of the necessary avenues and today, where a few years ago was an undeveloped and undiscovered country, you might say, one will see a network of railroads, coal and other mines, working thousands of people, and good towns and cities springing up following development.

According to the census of 1900, the population of the Indian Territory was 392,060, but since the recent act of Congress making it possible for white men to obtain good title to land, there is a great influx of people into this country, and, of course, the population now is considerably more. However, considering the area and the natural advantages of the country, as compared with other states, it is very thinly populated, and there is still plenty of room, and the pasture is yet green and opportunities are blossoming for the person with small or large capital and determination to succeed.

The Indian Territory contains thirty-one thousand square miles, and the per capita allotment varies from one hundred and twenty-two in the Seminole Nation to three hundred and twenty acres of average land

in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. As compared to the other states, the Indian Territory is twenty-nine times as large as Rhode Island, sixteen times as large as Delaware, six times as large as Connecticut, four times as large as New Jersey, about four times as large as Massachusetts, three times as large as Vermont, three times as large as New Hampshire, and three times as large as Maryland, has six thousand square miles more than Main, twelve thousand square miles more than South Carolina, is practically the size of Indiana, and is four-fifths the size of either Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, or Tennessee. The Choctaw Nation alone is larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont or Maryland.

It has been said of the Indian Territory that "It is beautiful for situation, faultless in climate and boundless in possibilities, being free from the sultriness of the east and storms of the extreme west." But this is not all—Senator Goar in a statehood speech in speaking of the new country said in substance the following:

"We have as fine coal as Pennsylvania, as fine oil and gas as Indiana, as fine timber as Oregon, can raise as good fruit as California, can produce as good wheat as Nebraska, can grow as good corn as Illinois, can produce as good cotton as Texas, better Irish potatoes than Colorado, as good sweet potatoes as Georgia, can raise better cattle than Kansas, better mules than Missouri, as fast horses as Kentucky, and can boast of the richest women on earth."

This is not an idle jest of what, we, who live here think of our country, but it is corroborated and substantiated by people who do not live in this country, but who for either purposes of business or pleasure have come here and made personal investigations. We quote from a speech of Hon. William M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada, delivered in the United States Senate January 10th, 1905, on the Statehood bill:

"The Indian Territory is, I think, the loveliest section of the country that has ever been seen by mortal man. In resources it surpasses any other part of the United States, it abounds in oil, asphalt, coal and iron. It is the finest fruit land imaginable. It is equal to the best of California, and abounds in fruits of all description. It produces cotton, and everything that is produced in the temperate zone. The finest cotton I ever saw grows there. I was told by experts in raising cotton that there is no other place in the United States where such fine cotton grows. On the Arkansas bottoms I saw five or six hundred acres, or a thousand, perhaps, of potatoes in one place. They raise two crops a year. They were as fine potatoes as can be raised in Colorado or anywhere else, and they come into the market almost as early as Bermuda potatoes."

We quote again from Senator Bailey of Texas. In his speech for single-statehood, he said:

"And when they are joined (Oklahoma and Indian Territory) there is not one among the other commonwealths richer by nature than this new state. My own

opinion is that the Indian Territory is the richest spot on earth under the American flag today for the size of it. It is one of the few places on this continent that possesses almost every kind of wealth—coal in great abundance and of excellent quality, iron, I believe the greatest granite bed on earth, oil, asphalt, and all kinds of mineral wealth produced in any other section. And over these richest treasures in the earth there is the most fertile of soils, producing more abundantly those great products which contribute to the comfort, the health and pleasure of the human race than almost any other spot of equal size.”

We quote further from Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire:

“I was in Oklahoma City the 12th of July last and listened with keen interest to the proceedings of the great statehood convention, composed of delegates from the Five Civilized Tribes and from Oklahoma. There were more than a thousand of these delegates, for most part men of education and influence—shrewd lawyers, successful bankers, prosperous planters, wealthy merchants and solid looking gentlemen.”

The reader must bear in mind that this article is treating the Indian Territory as it now is and not what it will be when we get statehood. It is conceded by everyone that we will be made a state together with Oklahoma before Congress adjourns, and when that is done people will flock here as they do to every new country, and in a period of five years

the new State of Oklahoma will rank with the foremost states in the Union, for it is a fact undisputed that we have more natural wealth, more inducements for both capital and labor than any spot of equal size on earth, which to see is to believe and to familiarize is to realize.

Towns and Cities

Following is a complete list of the towns and cities in the Indian Territory arranged in alphabetical order and treated by the mayor or postmaster of each town. The publishers have insisted on fair and impartial write-ups and what is said of each town can be relied upon as facts.

Ada

Ada is one of the best towns in the Indian Territory. It is located in the Choctaw Nation and has a population of about 5,000, is only six or seven years old. It has two railroads, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Frisco. This is an excellent farming country. One of the largest cotton markets in the Indian Territory. Several gins, cotton compress, cotton seed oil mill.

This is a good town and it would pay you to investigate its advantages.

Addington

Addington is situated in the southwestern part of the Chickasaw Nation; is a busy little town of six hundred people. It enjoys a beautiful location on a swelling hill above the fertile valley of Cow Creek and is surrounded by broad open prairies. The future of Addington is assured as there is more fertile, undeveloped territory tributary to it than any other town in the Chickasaw Nation. The big cattle pastures are at last being broken into and in less than two years one hundred and fifty thousands acres of land, which has been grazed up to the present, will be farmed in grain and cotton.

From being the largest cattle shipping point on the Rock Island, Addington bids fair to become one of the largest cotton markets in the Nation.

Near the town are inexhaustible deposits of brick shale, a dry press plant is now in operation with its capacity of twenty thousand a day is unable to supply the demand. The product of this plant has filled the demand for fancy front and extra good building brick in the territory tributary to the gas burned brick plants of this Territory and Kansas. Addington will undoubtedly become one of the greatest brick centers of the Southwest. There is pressing need at the present time for a first-class credit store, in Addington, and no better location could be found in the Indian Territory. We also need another cotton gin and grain elevator and a lumber yard.

J. L. EVANS.

Afton

This town is in the Cherokee Nation and is located on the Frisco Railroad. It is in a very fine farming country and has a number of good stores. It is rapidly growing and has a population of about 1,500.

Allen

Our little Indian town of Allen, of about seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the Choctaw Nation. Our town is surrounded by the most fertile country of the West, which produces an abundance of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, vegetables and especially fruits. The seasons are good—an entire failure never having been known. The water is good and easily obtained at an average depth of thirty feet.

Our town has had fourteen years of steady growth and today we have two gins, one saw mill, two grist mills, one shingle mill, one feed mill, two hotels, two barber shops, two blacksmith shops, one meat market, one bank, one livery stable, nine general merchandise stores, two restaurants, two drug stores, one lumber yard, two churches, one school house and a printing

office. With this we need a good canning factory and last, but not least, a railroad. This would be a good location for a flour mill and a central point for the establishment of wholesale houses. With the abundance of good hard wood timber which surrounds our town would make this a desirable location for a furniture factory and other industries too numerous to mention could be successfully established here.

We have a healthful climate, a good school and all who come are welcome.

P. H. DEAL, Mayor.

Antlers

Antlers has a population of 1,500 people, and is situated at the foot of the Kiamichi Mountains and also located on the west bank of Kiamichi River and she is commonly known as "Queen of the Kiamichi."

Antlers is surrounded by fine agricultural land and does a large truck farming and regular farming business. Some of the best merchants in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation are located here. She has two large banks, two gins, planing mill, ice plant, and the best hotel on the Frisco road.

The spring located near the depot and Harvey House has a reputation beyond the limits of the Indian Territory.

Antlers is the gate-way for the finest virgin pine timber forest now located in the United States. Several large saw mills are contemplating locating here. Antlers has a large wagon factory now in the course of construction, also bids for an electric light and water-works franchise.

JAKE EASTON,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Ardmore

The summit city and the metropolis of the Indian Territory; located on the highest point between Galveston and Kansas City, surrounded by splendid agricultural land, rich in oil, coal and asphalt. Ardmore has a population of over 15,000, three railroads, contract let for another and others coming; roundhouse, machine shops, waterworks and sewerage system, electric lights, electric railway under construction, telephone, excellent fire department, coal for fuel, asphalt for paving, free school buildings now accommodating about 2,000 pupils; magnificent church buildings, including most all denominations, colleges, Catholic academy, kindergarten, business college, Masonic Temple, two daily papers, five weekly papers, free mail delivery, Carnegie library building, two magnificent hotels, finest and largest opera house in the Southwest, the home of commercial travelers for the Territory, home of all the officials for the Southern district, federal jail, Indian land office, United States court, and head-quarters for the Southern district, the strongest legal bar in the Southwest, thirty new brick business houses completed within the past year, oil mill, flouring mill, two round and three square bale gins, nine wholesale houses, ice plants, two cotton compresses, three National banks, three loan and trust companies, two steam laundries, two planing mills, two iron foundries, mattress factory, broom factory,

candy factory, marble works, three bottling works, pottery works, artificial stone factory, two fire and pressed brick works, six lumber yards, and the largest cotton market from wagons in the world. Ardmore's growth has been solid, substantial and permanent, and offers rich field for progressive development in many lines, especially factories and wholesale houses, being centrally located and having cheap fuel and fine surrounding territory with a large population daily increasing.

All information cheerfully given by the mayor.

Atoka

Atoka is one of the oldest towns in the Choctaw Nation, having been first established as a supply station by the government over forty years ago, and was the point from which much of the efficient missionary work among the Choctaws has been carried on from that date to the present. It is and has always been from its inception the Treaty town for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Atoka has a population of 2,000 and growing rapidly. We have one of the largest furniture factories now in the Nation.

We need water works, light plant, ice plant, good hotel building, steam laundry, brick plant, and some one with capital enough to build forty cottages for renting purposes. We have the M. K. & T. Railway, main line, and the Oklahoma City branch, and the Oklahoma Central Railway is now building and the Rock Island is building in this direction as fast as men and teams can. We are forty miles down the M. K. & T. from South McAlester, and within one mile of the coal segregation. We have prairie to the west and timber to the east, all land being agricultural in character, it being the best of land for the growing of fruits, vegetables, berries, etc., in addition to its value for the cereals.

The citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation are now having their restrictions removed, hence there are many of them in shape to sell their land, thus enabling the homeseeker to secure good lands with valid title, all of which redounds to the interest of the citizen as well as the actual settler, and the towns of this part of the Territory.

The Commercial Club of Atoka invites correspondence from those seeking homes in a new country, also those that wish to make investments in either coal, asphaltum, gas, oil, or timber.

A. W. AWMAN,
Secretary of the Commercial Club.

Bartlesville

This enterprising growing city is located in the northwestern part of the Cherokee Nation in the greatest oil and gas producing field on the globe and in the finest agricultural belt in the West. The industrial and business opportunities and merits of this five year old smokeless city, with its unlimited gas and oil and present population of 4,600, makes it impossible to take care of the demand for homes and business houses and we cannot set forth all the advantages and opportunities in the small space allotted in this issue of this unmatched city.

Bartlesville has the Santa Fe and M. K. & T. Railroads and others are coming. It has up-to-date system of water works, sewerage, gas and electric light plant and eleven manufactories and others locating; four banks, school houses, churches of every creed, cement and brick side walks and streets being paved with brick; first-class hotels and cafes and all classes of business making money. Business and residence lots reasonably cheap, no boom prices, no insane boom spirit is encouraged, but conservative methods only gets the support of this people to get results and build up the city.

Our city needs elevators, flouring mills, business

houses and more rental and purchasable houses, farmers, skilled labor, manufactories, needing cheap fuel, railroads and the same class of citizens it has now. Bartlesville is clean on this line, having no objectionable classes of either white or colored, only that which is tramping trough the country and only stay where they find birds of feather to mingle with.

When the people of Bartlesville believe in any improvement of the city they get behind it and are continually placing their money in improvements here, not in other places, and will build a city of 10,000 to 15,000 in the next three years, beyond any question. Now since the Curtis bill settling the tribal affairs and removing the restrictions from above ten million acres of fine lands in the Territory, will pass congress, this land will be for sale after March 4, 1906, and with the Territory admitted with Oklahoma and the seeker for a home and the investor will find Bartlesville one of the most attractive and safest city to consider as it offers great opportunities and is beyond question the most enterprising, marvelous and smokeless city in the Indian Territory.

G. T. OVERFIELD,
Secretary of the Commercial Club.

Bennington

Bennington is a town of 1,000 inhabitants located on the Choctaw branch of the Frisco running east and west from Ardmore, Indian Territory, to Hope, Arkansas. The town is in the midst of a fine agricultural country; land on the north for fifteen miles is good grain land. On the west and east is a fine sandy loam good for corn and cotton and cannot be excelled for fruits and vegetables. On the south is the Blue and Red River bottoms for twelve and fifteen miles, that will raise one and two bales of cotton. The town is nearly three years old and the country just beginning to be developed.

We have two good gins, one saw mill, etc.

We need a plant to work up the hard wood close by. We need an electric light plant. Have local and long distance telephone.

J. W. McKINLEY,
Mayor.

Bluejacket

Bluejacket, Indian Territory, is an incorporated town of six hundred inhabitants located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fourteen miles south of the Kansas line and about twenty-five miles west of Missouri line, surrounded by a very fertile country; our principal products being corn, hay and cattle. West two miles is being developed several thousand acres of choice coal land, which vein is forty-eight inches thick and finds a ready sale in all the markets. We have a fine artesian well at a depth of six hundred and fifty feet. We have struck a fine flow of oil producing a nice quantity, the results of which, at the present, we are unable to state, however, it is stated by experts that we will have an excellent oil producing country.

We have a splendid opening for any good business man in almost any line of business and especially men with capital.

We would be pleased to correspond with any one who wishes to get a home in the garden spot of the United States.

J. N. BUNCH,
Mayor

Bokchito

Bokchito, Indian Territory, is located on a line of the Frisco Railroad twenty miles east of Durant, forty miles west of Hugo and fifteen miles north of Red River.

It is situated on a high ridge surrounded on the east, west and north by a well populated, rich prairie and on the south it is heavily timbered.

Blue River is only six miles from us and its lowlands are covered with dense forest.

Our soil is both sand and black loam.

We have an abundant supply of the best water there is in a radius of one hundred miles. Crop failure is unknown as cotton, corn and small grains grow bountifully.

Our town has 1,000 inhabitants and is only three years old, but one of the prettiest in the Indian Territory, and the most beautiful one on the Frisco Railroad.

We have local and long distance telephone, two gins, one saw mill (several in surrounding country) two grist mills, two National banks, sixteen brick stores and several wood ones. Many beautiful residences. We have companies organized to drill for

oil, as we have been told by experts that our country here is a vast oil field.

We need capital to help develop these hidden riches which according to indications are abundant in the bowels of the mother earth. We need an electric light plant; factories to work up our timber; a brick plant, for we have a supply of the finest kind of shale that can be found; an oil mill.

Our people are from all parts of the United States. They are congenial and will take pleasure in pointing out these great opportunities to prospectors or capitalists. We cordially invite you to visit our beautiful little town.

M. J. HAMILTON,
Mayor.

Bokoshe

Bokoshe is a new town with about seven hundred inhabitants located in the northern part of the Choctaw Nation, twenty-seven miles west of Fort Smith, at the junction of the Fort Smith & Western and Midland Valley Railroads. It is beautifully located on the edge of a large prairie and is a very healthful place. It has plenty of wood and excellent water. The land immediately surrounding the town is prairie and hill land, especially adapted to fruit and truck farming. A little further away are thousands of acres of the richest bottom lands in the Choctaw Nation. Cotton is raised in abundance. Corn makes from thirty to seventy bushels per acre. The coal mines are fast developing at this place. There are three large slopes and one strip pit at work from which is taken several hundred tons a day. The new townsite has been opened and is being sold on liberal terms, so that the people can now get good title to their homes. Any one desiring a home can do no better than cast their lot with the people of Bokoshe. We desire to say further that we have good schools and churches and a law abiding people. Our rich resources will make Bokoshe the foremost town in the northern part of the Choctaw Nation.

J. D. SHAW.

Boynton

This town of 1,000 people is located midway between Muskogee and Okmulgee, on the Frisco Railroad twenty miles from either place and has excellent daily train service.

The country tributary to this place cannot be surpassed in the Creek Nation for farming purposes. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables all do well here.

We have abundance of coal at this place and all around us is found oil and gas in abundance and we have the best reasons in the world for supposing that the same abounds here.

We now have good schools and churches, and the town is prosperous and there are many lines of business represented and which offer splendid opportunities for men of enterprise and push.

This town is located in the midst of the Freedmen allotments, hence there is more land for sale to which perfect title can be had than any other place we know of in this territory. People are coming here from all parts of the Union and doing well, why not you do the same? The land is very fertile and in many places similar to Illinois land in the corn belt. Good farm land can be bought at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30

per acre. This is for the best land. Land can be bought much cheaper for grazing purposes.

Remember we already have an established town and when you locate here you take no chances—while the new towns springing up in various places in this country have not sufficient resources to make them ever pass the cross roads stage of progress. Do not forget that there is a prairie country around this town for twenty-nine miles in every direction.

We have seven general stores, two hardware and impliment houses, two good banks, two drug stores, four livery barns, three meat markets, two furniture stores, one wide-awake newspaper, four doctors, three barber shops, three real estate firms; three blacksmith shops, two hotels, two restaurants, one millinery store, one bakery, etc.

We need an elevator, a flouring mill, another cotton gin, a brick yard, electric light and power plant, and above all at least 1,000 good farmers from any part of the Union who wish to better their conditions.

DR. J. A. SETTLE,
Mayor.

Caddo

Caddo is located in the famous black land belt, is well built of substantial houses, its people are generous and hospitable, its climate being neither too hot nor too cold.

Caddo has \$15,000 brick school building, six teachers, three hundred pupils, seven hundred dollar colored school building, one teacher, sixty pupils. Free school nine months.

Two National banks of \$50,000 capital each, two bank and trust companies of ample capital, four churches, two Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian; two square bale gins, one round bale gin, total capacity, two hundred bales per day. Tirty-three large brick business and banking houses, six wooden and three iron, two wooden hotels of fifteen rooms each one brick hotel of thirty-seven rooms, two opera houses, one of brick; one brick blacksmith and machine shop; three blacksmith shops; two meat markets; four hundred residences, few vacant; six exclusive dry goods firms; three racket stores; five hardware and implement firms; three confectionery stores; two furniture stores; one bakery; two lumber yards; six general merchandise stores; one good newspaper; one telephone exchange; three wagon yards;

four restaurants; one electric light plant; one large frame Indian court house; trunk line of railway—The Katy—Tax rate \$1.35; four lawyers, two dentists and eight doctors; two drug stores; six exclusive grocery firms; one photographer, two barber shops; two livery stables; and 1,700 people.

Caddo needs an oil mill;flouring mill; cotton mill; another railroad; more good farmers; cabinet and woodwork shops; more houses to rent.

Most of these stores in Caddo carry large and well selected stocks; and offer the farmers and others the lowest prices compatible with good goods.

Caddo is surrounded by the best land on earth. To the north, east and west for miles we have the famous black waxy land, which yields large returns to the thrifty husbandman. To the southeast we have rich and mellow black waxy land, which is fine for small grain, cotton, corn, fruits and melons. To the south is good sandy hill land, well wooded, making wood for fuel very plentiful and is unsurpassed for truck and fruit growing. On Blue and Boggy Rivers we have as fine bottom land as anyone. All this land is fairly well watered and has enough timber for fuel, and rock for building purposes. No other place in the world has such a variety of excellent soil, and has such a variety of products. Most any of this land can be secured by good farm homeseekers either by lease, rent, or buying. At present most of it is cultivated under the lease system, but the time is here when good deeds can be made to the surplus lands. A good quantity of the land is now owned by non-citizens

either by buying dead claims or inter-married surplus. Many Indian citizens have their farms well improved, and rent the land from year to year, to good farmers for a part of the crop which is very satisfactory. The yield is nearly always large, and as a general thing all the farmers make money, live well and enjoy life.

Poultry, stock and hogs are prolific sources of wealth around Caddo. Many are making extra money this way, and relieve the burden when crops are not as large as expected.

Caddo invites good farmers to come to her neighborhood, assuring them that their labors will be rewarded.

Calvin

Calvin is located thirty-one miles west of South McAlester, on the Rock Island Railroad, was platted in 1895 by Dennis Flinn and others of Oklahoma at the time of the building of the Choctaw Railroad. It is a town of about seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. We have eight general merchandise stores, two drug stores, one hardware and furniture store, two national banks, two blacksmith shops, two hotels, two church buildings, the Calvin Educational Society (incorporated) conducted by D. M. Styer, principal; the Calvin Enterprise, a weekly newspaper; a milliner store, two restaurants, one butcher shop, one photographer, two livery stables, two lumber yards, three cotton gins.

The town is located on the south bank of the Canadian River and needs no recommendation to the cotton men as they know where to come when they want the best cotton that is raised in the Indian Territory; there was nearly six thousand bales of fleecy staple marketed here last year, and will be that much this year. The valleys of the South Canadian are very productive, averaging on ordinary years nearly a bale per acre, also forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The county surrounding Calvin is being put in culti-

vation very rapidly. The M. O. & G Railroad made their final survey through Calvin, they guarantee that we will have a cross road within the next few months; this road is already completed from Muskogee to Dustin, Indian Territory.

A. C. SMYTHE,
Postmaster.

Cameron

Cameron is located in the eastern part of the Choctaw Nation on the Frisco Railway. It has a population of about three hundred and is a good trading point, being surrounded by good farming country. It has two large stores, two cotton gins and one hotel. The water is good and scenery beautiful.

Canadian

Canadian is situated on the M. K. & T. Railroad nineteen miles north of South McAlester, in the heart of one of the finest farming countries in the Indian Territory, it has the Canadian River bottoms on the north and west; the Gaines and Rock Creek bottoms on the east and south.

The town has a population of eight hundred people, two nice churches, a fine school owned by the town and twenty-two business houses.

Canadian annually received four thousand bales of cotton and is considered one of the best cotton markets in this section of the country.

Many cars of cattle and hogs are shipped from this city every year also several cars of peaches, watermelons and apples, as in and near the town are hundreds of acres of fine orchards.

As yet there is but one-twentieth acre of land through this section in cultivation and when it gets the land in cultivation near it, it is destined to be one of the best towns in the Indian Territory.

M. C. YOUNG,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Catoosa

Catoosa is a flourishing little city near the point where the Frisco crosses the Verdigris River. It has six hundred inhabitants and very bright prospects. We have six good stocks of general merchandise, bank, two drug stores, lumber yards, two hotels, two large cotton gins, a good newspaper, livery barn and many small lines of business.

We have unlimited amounts of as good coal as is mined in the Indian Territory. This coal seems to be everywhere. Wells in town have been dug through it. We also have a very generous flow of gas from a well within a half mile of town. Drillers are now going down for oil.

We want a flouring mill, a brick plant to utilize our shale, of which there is an abundance and the gas to burn them with; a saw mill to put in virgin timber, more merchants, more mechanics, more farmers and more cotton raisers and more people to develop the oil, gas and coal fields.

Every courtesy will be extended to persons visiting our little city and any information of a special nature freely and cheerfully given.

W. W. WHITMAN,

Postmaster.

Chant

The beautiful picturesque city of Chant is thirty-eight miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the main line of the Fort Smith & Western Railway and is one of the best towns on that line, and in fact the best mining town in the Southwest. The mines are owned and operated by the Sans Bois Coal Company, which has invested \$2,000,000 here. One hundred and six coke ovens are in operation and one hundred more building. The pay roll exceeds over \$30,000 per month. The coal is the smokeless type, high per cent carbon, especially adapted to steaming purposes, and makes excellent coke. The vein runs from five to eight feet in thickness and the supply seems inexhaustible.

The location is healthy and we have very little sickness. The town is four years old, and has a population of about 2,500. Churches and schools are well represented. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World, all have good strong lodges. The local union of mine workers have a membership of about three hundred.

Chant has an abundance of good soft water, no place in the Indian Territory offers better inducement to the homeseekers than Chant, as there is an abundance of fine timber near at hand, and is surrounded by fine agricultural land as there is in the

Indian Territory, which yields the finest crops of corn, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and grains, and in fact, every product, known to the temperate zone.

Chant needs a good newspaper, good hotel, and capital invested to develop her vast resources.

Checotah

This town is located in the Creek Nation and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, about half way between Muskogee and South McAlester. It has a population of about two thousand and is a great business point. Some very fine land tributary to the town. Has been a great stock country until recently, but now it is being settled by farmers.

Chelsea

This is another good Territory town and is located on the Frisco Railroad in the Cherokee Nation. It has a population of a little less than one thousand. If you are thinking of locating in the Indian Territory come and let us show you what we have to offer in the way of inducements.

Chickasha

Chickasha, as the center of this most wonderfully fertile country, is naturally a city of more than usual interest to the farmer, the workman, the manufacturer and the investor. Chickasha was born in 1892, and therefore but thirteen years of age. The location of the city is one of great commercial importance, both locally and as a wholesale and manufacturing center occupying as it does the logical distributing point for a large and wonderfully rich southwestern territory.

Speaking in general terms and in a conservative manner, it is safe to say, all things considered, there is not a better all-around agricultural country anywhere in the United States than that surrounding Chickasha. There is a natural cause for this condition. We are in the heart of the famous Washita Valley country, through which the Washita River flows, and on either side of which are wide rich valleys. This river runs within one mile of Chickasha and always carries a good supply of pure water. The valley lands average from three to five miles wide, gradually running back to the uplands, which are of a rolling nature. The valley lands are a rich, dark chocolate sandy loam very easily cultivated and adapted to the growth of almost every conceivable kind of agricultural product. This valley land all has

an ever-lasting sub-irrigation, yet is not subject to overflow.

In the days of her infancy Chicasha was builded to a large extent of a cheap class of buildings. As time went on conditions grew more settled and new enterprises were established, better buildings were put up, until at the present time a large per cent of the old structures have given way to newer and more modern buildings. The main business section is now composed of handsome ones two and three-story brick buildings, modern in finish and appointment. Throughout the residence section, too, may now be seen large numbers of neat cottages and handsome substantial two and three-story residences with spacious, well improved grounds.

Happily Chickasha was laid out "square with the world," and has eighty and one hundred foot streets and avenues. These broad streets make it possible to park on either side of the thoroughfare and make of our streets avenues of great beauty. This work has now commenced and will be pushed forward each year, until within a few years Chickasha can be made one of the most beautiful cities in the entire Southwest.

The local topography of the city is good, the main business section, with the railway stations, mills, elevators, compress, gins, shops and the wholesale district lying in the valley, which the residence section runs back to the rolling upland on to what is commonly a high, healthful altitude well removed from the main business section.

As something of an index to the character of Chickasha, and to show what has been accomplished in a brief thirteen years under many handicaps, we note below some of the leading industries and institutions of the city. A \$90,000 municipal water plant and sewer system, four fine two-story brick school buildings, including a high school with commercial course, employing over thirty teachers; Roberts Business college; Catholic school and several private schools; a \$10,000 Carnegie Library; a new \$20,000 Christian church building; a \$5,000 Congregational church building; a \$20,000 M. E. church now building; a Presbyterian church; a Baptist church, a Cumberland Presbyterian church; an Episcopal church; a Catholic church; an unusually large Elk lodge, with beautiful lodge rooms and parlors; an Odd Fellows lodge; a Masonic order; a K. of P. lodge; a Woodmen lodge; a Carnegie Library Association; a Twentieth Century Club; several society clubs; passing to the commercial interests of the city we have: The Santa Fe Railway system; the Frisco Railway system; the Rock Island Railway system, with roundhouse, shops and division, employing in all several hundred men, with a monthly payroll of \$60,000; the Oklahoma Central; the Katy and others coming; the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company's big oil mills; one of the largest cotton compresses in the Southwest; three fine cotton gins; the Chickasha Milling Company's plant with 1,000 barrel capacity per day; the Choctaw Flour & Feed Company; two large elevators, ten or twelve cotton firms; the Chickasha Shale Brick

Company; the Chickasha Iron Works; the Electric planing mill; marble works; cigar factory; broom factory; two steam laundries; the Chickasha oil and gas company, capitalized at \$60,000; the First National Mining Company, capitalized at \$1,600,000; two national banks; the Chickasha Trust Co., bank; the Bank of Commerce; United States courthouse; a fine electric light plant; a new modern gas plant; two long distance and one local telephone systems; two express offices; two telegraph lines, with two offices; five big lumber yards; two daily and three weekly newspapers; three job printing offices; a good opera house; baseball park; fair grounds; eight hotels; twelve boarding houses; two hospitals; a street railway assured; thirty-three wholesale, manufacturing and commission houses; a large number of up-to-date stores and shops of all kinds, drawing trade from twenty to thirty miles in every direction. First, last and greatest of all, a live, hustling Commercial Club of over one hundred energetic business men who do things.

S. HOWARD LEECH,
Secretary Commercial Club.

Choteau

Choteau, a thriving little town with three hundred happy and prosperous people is located on the main line of the M. K. & T. Railroad, half way between Muskogee and Vinita in the Cherokee Nation. Has two large mercantile companies who are doing business in up-to-date and modern brick buildings and who conduct their business in regular department store fashion and each company's annual sales will go over the \$50,000 mark. There are two good grocery stores, two banks, two drug stores, one bakery, one racket store, one barber shop, one livery stable two blacksmith shops, a real estate exchange, two good churches, and a good school with a corps of four good teachers.

Chouteau is located high and sightly and has a natural drainage each way from town. Choteau Creek one mile north is skirted with timber which empties into the Grand River two miles east of town which is one of the prettiest streams in the Indian Territory. The soil surrounding Choteau is mostly prairie land except along the creek and river—where rich black sandy loam is found which never fails to produce a good crop. Our prairie land is very productive—one man having raised this year a crop of corn where the corn averaged a little over fifty bushels to the acre and some of the stalks grew to the height of eighteen feet.

The M. O. & G. R. R. will build through Choteau this year paralleling the M. K. & T. R. R. from Wago-

ner to Choteau where it bears east to Joplin, Missouri

Choteau needs a good up-to-date livery stable, and elevator, a strictly up-to-date modern little hotel, a first-class barber shop and bath room, a first-class lumber yard, a coal, wood and feed yard, a good exclusive hardware and implement establishment and good up-to-date farmers who want to do business in a hustling little town, which is conceded by all who have seen it to be the best town of its size in the whole United States, this is making a broad assertion but nevertheless—it is a positive fact that Choteau has better business houses and finer residences than any town of its size in the United States—Come and see for yourself.

W. R. SAMUEL.

Claremore

This town is in the Cherokee Nation and has two railroads. It has a population of two thousand and like most all the towns of this new country is growing very rapidly. It is here that the famous radium wells are located and the waters are shipped most all over the United States. Many wonderful cures are reported from these waters. This is a very delightful country and if you want to visit the Indian Territory for health, pleasure or business you should by all means see Claremore.

Clarksville

Clarksville is situated twelve miles west of Muskegee, two miles north of the Arkansas River and seven miles south of Verdigris River. Population, seven hundred and twenty, two schools, four churches, five general stores, four grocery stores, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop, two barber shops, one corn mill.

Soil east, west and south most in cultivation and said to be most fertile tract in the Territory of its size. Land sells from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Restrictions removed from practically all lands as it belongs to freedmen. Fine opportunity for good farmers. Cotton gin needed badly. At least half of land cultivated to cotton. Corn produces from forty to eighty bushels per acre. Coal and wood abundant. Good opportunity for poultry raisers and dairymen. The soil is mostly a black sandy loam with clay foundation and last but not least water—soft water—second to none.

L. P. STRAHORN,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Coalgate

Coalgate, a city situated in the west central part of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, presents the greatest inducements for the investment of capital, large or small, in business enterprises or manufacturing industries of any town in the great Southwest.

It's manifold natural advantages in the way of building material, fuel, mineral deposits, timber, stone, clay, railroad facilities and fertile agricultural land surrounding, are not equaled anywhere in the United States.

The opportunities for the investment of capital, with a certainty of a sure, safe and highly profitable return, are numberless and all the statements made in this prospectus will bear the strictest scrutiny and the closest investigation by the most cautious business man or investor.

Coalgate is not an experiment, but is already a prosperous city, which has had a rapid and solid growth ever since the townsite was segregated, where every cent invested has been profitable to the investor and where but one bankruptcy has occurred in its history. Every mercantile, banking, manufacturing, mining or other enterprise is thriving and none of the owners desire to sell out or leave the city.

Coalgate has a population of 8,000 with suburban towns which would bring it to 10,000. Has three railroads already in operation, with two more projected, which will probably be built within a year; has mines employing 1,500 operatives with a payroll of from \$60,000 to \$100,000 per month; a foundry and machine shop; a planing mill and handle factory; a vitrified brick plant; three newspapers; a water works plant in course of construction; a telephone exchange; a large wholesale house; bottling works; steam laundry; three banks; more than a hundred mercantile firms; cotton gin; all the religious denominations represented by good congregations; thirty fraternal organizations, and many other features desirable in a city.

Coalgate ships more coal than any point in the Indian Territory. There is an area of forty square miles of segregated coal lands contiguous to the city, twenty of which, is under operation. There are twelve shafts in operation, one of which is the best equipped and most modern west of the Mississippi river. When mines are running to their full capacity 2,000 operatives are employed, who draw from \$2 to \$7 per day; pay day occurs every two weeks and the money thus distributed in the channels of trade makes business brisk in Coalgate when it is stagnated in other towns in the Territory. New developments are being made and the industry will increase in importance for years to come.

We need an ice plant; a good flouring mill; a modern opera house; an oil mill; a mattress factory; a crockery factory; an ice cream manufactory; a can-

ning factory; an excelsior factory; a furniture factory; a handle factory; a wagon factory; a marble yard; several wholesale houses; a tile factory; a tannery; a shoe factory; capital to construct an electric line between Coalgate and other mining towns—great opportunity. And all other industries that can utilize our timber, clay, stone, and cheap fuel.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Colbert

Colbert is in the Chickasaw Nation, eight miles north of Denison, Texas, three miles north of Red River, on the M. K. & T. Railroad and one and one-half miles east of Pick Wick, on the Frisco Railroad. It has a population of about three hundred and fifty prosperous people; nearly every family own the homes they live in. It has a National bank and all lines of mercantile trade is strongly represented; it has good schools and a town of churches and societies—nearly all denominations and orders have organizations here.

As a trading point it is beyond any town of its size in this part of the country and has an unlimited supply of pure and wholesome water; health is unexcelled.

The country east and west is timbered and to the north is prairie, produces any crop grown in this part of the continent, including an abundant variety of fruits and vegetables—heavy shipments of cotton, grain, potatoes and corn are made from here every year. We have never had a crop failure. Colbert was the first town platted by government in the Chickasaw Nation. Never has been incorporated and we have no officer of any court here; do not think we need one as law suits and brawls seldom invade our peaceful domain.

J. D. COLEMAN,

Collinsville

This town is in the Cherokee Nation and located on the Santa Fe Railroad. It has a population of a little less than two thousand people. It is surrounded by an excellent farming country. Most all lines of mercantile business are represented, but there is an opening here for most any business enterprise. When you visit the Indian Territory you should come and see us for we can "show you" better than we can tell you of the advantages we have to offer.

Comanche

Comanche is a good town of about two thousand people and is located in the Chickasaw Nation near the Oklahoma line. It has one railroad, the Rock Island. The farming country around this town is of the best.

Cornish

Cornish is located thirty-five miles west of Ardmore, in one of the most fertile regions of the nation. The soil is gray loamy, sandy, with a clay sub-soil and is well adapted to the raising of most any kind of crops and more especially adapted to fruit and vegetables of all kinds. Cornish has a population of about five hundred people, about twenty business houses, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, two livery and feed stables, one bank and another organized to begin business. We have a public free school with something over one hundred scholars in attendance. One school building and one church house with four religious denominations organized. One I. O. O. F. hall and one A. F. & A. M. hall. One telephone exchange now under construction; two gins having ginned something like 1,000 bales of cotton this season, one lumber yard.

We invite good citizens and business men to come and join us. We need a good brick yard, besides several other business industries. Come and join us in making this one of the largest and best towns of the Indian Territory.

L. E. DAVIS,
Mayor.

Cowlington

The town of Cowlington is situated in the northern part of the Choctaw Nation, Central district of the Indian Territory. We have north of our beautiful city the Arkansas River with its good farming lands. East and south we have the Cache Prairie and the bottom lands. West we have the mountains and Sans-bois bottom land. Cowlington is on a high summit with seven hundred inhabitants. We have six business houses and a high school building with W. O. W. hall over it. We can boast of having one of the best free schools in the Territory. Our school continues about eleven months in the year.

Our gin plant is one among the best industries in the Choctaw Nation, capacity 1,250 bales per year. Our town is mostly farming class. Health is good, water good. Our town is incorporated with competent officers—will just say here that we have a good law-abiding town. We can boast of some nice buildings. Our lands produce from eight hundred to 1,800 pounds of cotton to the acre. Corn twenty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

We need more immigration.

JAMES F. BRIDGES,

Mayor.

Coweta

Coweta is rapidly coming to the front and is one of the best little towns in the Indian Territory. It has a population a little less than one thousand and is located in the Creek Nation on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It is situated in an excellent farming belt and it would pay farmers who are hunting new location to look into the advantages we have in the way of land.

Crowder City

Crowder City is a new town in the Choctaw Nation of the Indian Territory, at the intersection of the Fort Smith & Western and the M. K. & T. Railroads, eighty-three miles west from Fort Smith, Arkansas, one hundred and thirty-four miles east from Guthrie, Oklahoma, forty-seven miles south of Muskogee, Indian Territory, and one hundred and ten miles north of Denison, Texas. We are situated in the segregated coal fields, oil fields and gas field. We also have an inexhaustible supply of timber, cheap lands, running water, building material, educational facilities, two trunk lines of railroads—geographical center of the Indian Territory—a health resort, a splendid bank, a commercial club, a city corporation and ample hotel facilities.

BYARS & O'NEAL,

Davis

Davis is seventy-two miles south of Oklahoma City, sixty-eight miles north of Gainesville, Texas, sixty miles west of Coalgate, and eighty miles east of Lawton, Oklahoma, and within five miles of the geographical center of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. It is in the heart and center of the largest agricultural belt in the Southwest. The city is situated on a high plateau overlooking the Washita Valley, and in plain view of the Arbuckle Mountains. Turner Falls, the great health and pleasure resort, is near by, and will soon be connected with the city by an electric line. A visit to Davis and Turner Falls will convince anyone that this is truly the "Garden of Eden."

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Dougherty

Dougherty is located on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, twenty miles north of Ardmore. We are in the famous Washita Valley—a fine farming country. The Brunswick Asphalt Mines are two and one-half miles east of us and the crusher rock quarry four miles south.

We need a good hardware and implement house. Cotton is the principal crop. We have a never failing supply of water at a depth of twelve to eighteen feet; three general merchandise stores, one drug store, one gin and mill, two physicians and one hotel.

J. W. BREEDLOVE,

Mayor.

Duncan

Duncan, the border Queen of the Indian Territory, is situated in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation within two miles of the Oklahoma line, and on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad. This town has a population of 2,700 persons who are prosperous and contented, law-abiding and religious. Duncan is located in one of the richest farming sections to be found in the Southwest and is adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other cereals; also fruits and vegetables in abundance. The people are cultured and hospitable and the standard of education high, the public school with an attendance of seven hundred pupils being the pride of the community. The taxable wealth of the town, not including lands, is \$447,225. The railroad receipts at this place are the largest of any station on the Rock Island Railroad, between Chickasha and Bowie. The yearly cotton receipts average twelve thousand bales. Duncan boasts of a first-class water works system, an electric light and power plant, a fire department, local and long distance telephone systems, a cotton oil mill almost completed, a roller flour mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, a splendid nursery, a United States commissioner's court, an up-to-date opera

house, two national banks, two newspapers, three splendid modern hotels, three cotton gins, a \$15,000 public school building in course of construction and all lines of business represented, though not sufficient for the demands of the trading community. For the past five years Duncan has been rapidly forging to the front as a commercial and educational point. It has no empty dwelling or business houses but a live, progressive citizenship that is increasing to such extent as to fill up every habitable nook and corner of the city. It has been rightly named the Border Queen of the Indian Territory.

J. N. DUNCAN,
Mayor.

Durant

There is no reason why any one should fail to visit Durant if they are looking for a good town and as fine black land as can be found anywhere. It has two railroads, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and a branch of the Frisco. It has a population of about 6,000. Investigate this town.

Earl

The town of Earl is situated in the Washita Valley, on section sixteen in township four, south, range four, east. The soil is very fertile, it being black sand. The principal products are corn and cotton. All kinds of garden vegetables are successfully grown. The town is in a healthy location. It is well watered by wells, the depth of which, are from thirty to thirty-five feet.

The town wants a good cotton gin and grist mill also a general merchandise store or two. There are forty families in the town and a thickly settled country surrounding it, and it only has one store. The town also wants a good physician and blacksmith.

GEO. W. COLLINS,

Postmaster.

Elmore

Elmore is situated sixteen miles southwest of Pauls Valley, near the forks of Rock and Spring Creeks, surrounded by very fertile soil and has good timber and water. We have six mercantile houses, two blacksmith shops, two wagon yards and one hotel. We need a good hardware store, a large general store, a furniture store and also a dealer in good horses. No one ever fails to accumulate money and means in this country who uses proper industry and economy.

J. P. GIBSON,
Mayor.

Eufaula

Eufaula is located in the Creek Nation and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. It is surrounded by a very fine farming country and is a good business point. If you want to go into business this is a good point. It has a population of 1,500 and is one of the towns where the United States court is held.

Featherston

Featherston is a new town in the central part of Choctaw Nation on the Fort Smith & Western Railroad. It was opened last year and the town is growing nicely and property rapidly increasing in value. The country tributary to Featherston is mostly prairie land and most of it undeveloped and uncultured—being used in the past as large ranches, but since title can be had and the town started farmers are drifting this way and the future looks bright.

Need more good farmers. Write the postmaster.

Fitzhugh

Fitzhugh, a small village of about three hundred inhabitants, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad ten miles from Ada and five miles from Roff. The surrounding country is very rich and productive, the soil is a rich, black limestone. The principal crops are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, fruits etc. We have a good school building which is also used for church purposes the upper story for I. O. O. F. and W. O. W. hall. We have a good school six to nine months in the year.

We have a good grocery store, three general stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, and one gin.

We need a hotel, one or two general merchandise stores, a bank, a livery and feed stable. It is a good location for a canning factory, as the soil is admirably adapted to fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The location is as healthy and the soil as productive as can be found in the Indian Territory.

J. F. NEEL,
Postmaster.

Fort Gibson

This is one of the oldest towns in the Indian Territory. It was for a number of years a government post and many men who were at one time stationed there in the early days afterwards made history in the great struggle during the sixties. It has a population of about 1,000; two railroads, the Iron Mountain and a branch of the Frisco. There is some as fine land as eye ever beheld near there.

Fort Townson

Fort Townson is a thriving little city of about 1,000 people situated upon the summit of a hill overlooking the fertile valleys of Gates Creek. It is surrounded on the east and west by rolling black prairie lands and on the north by pine capped hills, at whose base the mills of lumber companies cut the mighty pine forest into merchantable product, while just to the south of the town lies the loamy bottoms of Red River. It is also here that you find the celebrated, Chalybeate waters that gush in crystal streams from the springs, which are noted for miles as possessing medical virtues of rare quality. We are surrounded by the finest farming and timber lands, and the only thing we need is capital to utilize the timber, and place here a hardwood factory. Proper inducements will be given any one who desires to engage in the timber business. The large planing plant of the Wright Lumber Company is situated here. The Kiamichia Land Company is doing good work in trying to induce immigration to this part of the country; their office is here and any and all letters received by them will be cheerfully answered. And the climate is good, land cheap and work plenty. We also have a good school system, good churches and a high moral class of people.

E. A. CARTER,
Mayor.

Francis

This is a small town located on the Frisco Railroad. Has a good farming country. A good locatin for most any kind of mercantile business.

Grant

Grant is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad four miles north of Red River. The town has a population of one thousand and is being continually augmented by homeseekers, investors and settlers that are attracted to this section by the agricultural land and business opportunities.

The rich bottom land of this section is unsurpassed for its fertility and in the production of the staple products it is unsurpassed; while the uplands extending through the section in which Grant is located will, with favorable conditions produce a bale of cotton to the acre.

The underground water supply is abundant. It is found at a depth of from twenty to seventy feet. It is

soft and pure, very palatable and entirely free from alkali or vegetable matter.

We have a number of substantial business firms and need more of them. A stave mill would do a good business. An oil mill would prove a profitable investment.

Beautiful Roe Buck Lake, one mile from Grant will soon become the resort of the Indian Territory for pleasure seekers.

The need of this town and surrounding country is great for active progressive citizens.

To those who have the courage to break away from unfavorable conditions, we can furnish an environment that will make you strong, hopeful men, who can succeed in building independence for yourselves and your families.

We are necessarily limited in this description and we hereby extend to you and yours a cordial invitation to come and see, "The eating the pudding is the proof thereof."

J. L. DICKSON,
Mayor.

Grove

Situated on the Frisco Railroad, Cowskin Prairie, surrounded by good timber, two miles from Grand River and about four miles from Cowskin River, has fine spring water and is as healthy a town as there is in the Territory. Rich in mineral and other natural resources. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are staple crops. Fine orchard lands adjoining the great orchard lands of Arkansas; timber, fine building stones, cheap town and farm property; good schools and churches, and ideal climate for a permanent home. Land rents at \$2 per acre. Our needs: Hustling farmers and more capital for development.

The soil is black, rich loam and very fertile. Clover, timothy and blue grass do well. Come to the new state and locate at Grove.

W. H. MORGAN,
Mayor.

Guertie

Guertie is an inland town of about four hundred inhabitants. Situated in the extreme northwest portion of the Choctaw Nation. Guertie has a good school system, fine health, good society and as fine water as the Rockies. Guertie has an excellent farming land to support it.

We have five general stores, one grocery, one drug store, one canning factory, fine gin and saw mill plant, bank, restaurant, good hotel, and two blacksmith shops. We will soon be listed as a railroad town, as we are on the M. O. & G. Railroad survey which road is now under way of construction. We need more capital.

This is a fine place for men with money. We invite you to our town.

POSTMASTER.

Haileyville

Haileyville is located near the center of the Indian Territory in the Choctaw Nation, on line of Rock Island Railroad at the Junction of Ardmore Branch with the main line. It is a division point, with shops, round-house and repair yards, employing three hundred men that have their homes here. Population of Haileyville is 1500, three churches and graded school with four teachers, two banks, one wholesale grocery house, five hotels, numerous stores and shops of all kinds, two livery stables, bottling works, ice plant and electric light plant. Electric street car line passes through the town. The Haileyville Ola Coal Company headquarters are here and employ about four hundred men with a semi-monthly pay roll of ten to fifteen thousand dollars. In fact this town is in the midst of a vast coal mining district, containing a population of at least six thousand people within a radius of seven miles. The output of coal from this district will reach into hundreds of cars daily. The land in this vicinity is somewhat broken, even mountainous, with plenty of timber scattered over the hills. An abundance of water. The valleys are largely prairie lands and very fertile. The bottom lands along the creeks are all very rich and productive. A large

portion of all these lands will soon be for sale. It will then present fine opportunities for all kinds of homeseekers. The large population of wage earners affords splendid markets for everything to eat, drink and wear. The town needs a good blacksmith shop, lumber yard, opera house. Any manufacturing industry where cheap fuel and plenty of water, timber, stone, brickclay, is an object—should investigate.

A. HOWER,
Mayor.

Hartshorne

Hartshorne is a town of about four thousand people and is well surrounded with farming country as good as can be found. We have in our town electric lights, street cars, coal mines and our mining industries are very fine—having two shafts, slopes and mines all around our town.

What we need are people to work the mines and till the soil, and we need foundries and manufactories to manufacture iron casings, lime, cement, brick, ice, and light lumber furniture. We need water works, flouring mill, thrasher, laundry, and we need so badly north and south railroads for we have prospective iron, zinc, copper, lead and asphalt undeveloped. To any one who wants to come here will be heartily welcomed and we will try to locate him in any kind of industry that he might want to start.

C. R. HUNT,
Mayor.

Heavener

Heavener, a town of about seven hundred population is situated at the terminus of the Arkansas Western branch of the K. C. S. Railway and on the main line of the K. C. S. Railway, about ten miles west of the state line and just half way between Mena and Fort Smith.

Heavener has nine general stores, one drug store, two restaurants, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, three barber shops, two livery stables, one butcher shop, one newspaper, one bank, two large gins, two coal mines, a large planer and a telephone system that reaches over the country in nearly all directions from twelve to twenty miles. Among other advantages there is a large, two-story school building and an elegant church building. School lasts ten months in the year and over one hundred and fifty students are enrolled.

The chief industries are farming, stock raising, mining and saw milling; and the principal agricultural products are cotton, corn, hay, potatoes and fruit. Vast amounts of valuable pine and hardwood lumber is being manufactured by the ten large saw mills near town.

Heavener being in a bend of the famous Poteau

River makes it one of the best cotton markets on the K. C. S. Railway. Between three and four thousand bales of cotton are marketed here annually.

Heavener needs a feed store, a jewelry store, a bakery, a harness shop, another drug store, a hardware store, a confectionary store and several more general stores.

For further information address

ARTHUR JOHNSON,

Henryetta

Henryetta is located in the Creek Nation on the main line of the Frisco where the M. O. & G. intersects. It is a town of 1,500 people and is five years old. We have seven coal mines in successful operation and they find coal all the way from ninety to two hundred and sixty feet deep. It is a fine grade of soft coal with little sulphur in it; the vein averaging about forty-eight inches in thickness. We also have two wells that supply us plenty of valuable gas.

The soil is of a dark sandy loam in the valleys and any product such as corn, cotton, potatoes and all kinds of fruit grow well here, and truck and fruit growing could be made very profitable if it was properly followed.

Along the hills and the creek we have a growth of hickory, oak and cotton wood timber that the mill men are cutting up into lumber. The country with the shale that underlies the soil near the town is first-class for the manufacturing of brick and is said by experts who have examined it to be equal to the shale at Coffeyville, Kansas.

We have one two-story stone school building, two new churches, eighteen store and brick business buildings and two good banks. The town is in good condition it being practically out of debt.

W. R. DAVIS,
Mayor.

Hickory

Hickory is a beautiful little town located on the Frisco Railroad sixty-five miles north of Denison, Texas. Its population is 1,000 and growing rapidly every day. The people are a good class with moral habits, and industrious. They believe in good schools and churches. We have one of the finest school buildings in the Chickasaw Nation. Climate is very mild. We have mostly prairie country; the elevation is about 1200 feet, which makes a fine climate. Soil is very fertile—a fine sandy loam and occasionally black or mixed land. Valleys which the world cannot excel for richness. It is adapted for corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, alfalfa and sorghum. Fruit and vegetables do well here, this country is destined to rank among the first as a fruit country.

We have several general merchandise stores and two cotton gins and room for more.

We need a good hardware establishment, a first-class drugstore, furniture house and a \$10,000 hotel and a canning factory.

We certainly have the coming country for home-seekers.

T. M. LATTIMORE,
Mayor.

Holdenville

Holdenville is not a paper town with the blue canopy of heaven for its principal asset, but a real, live, vigorous and thrifty municipality with a population of 3,000 people, made up of the restless spirit of the west and the metropolitan spirit of the east in a marked degree.

It is built on an admirable townsite. It stands on a series of modern elevations with picturesque surroundings. Its substantial business structures indicate the faith of their builders and owners and represent an expenditure of near a million dollars. Perfect title can be had to property, and most of the people own their own homes. Opportunities for investment are continually being taken advantage of. Many who have their eye on this fine farming section and who are lying in wait to buy farm lands make Holdenville their headquarters from which they operate.

Holdenville is nicely situated as a jobbing center on account of its shipping facilities. It is at the crossing of the two great systems of railway—the Saint Louis and San Francisco and the Rock Island, enabling quick and easy access to Kansas City and Saint Louis on the north, Memphis on the east and all

points south and west. These facilities are rapidly developing the fruit and garden industries for which the country surrounding Holdenville is well adapted. The consequence of these facilities is a growing city, keeping pace with the development of the surrounding country, and destined to continue its growth.

No less remarkable and noteworthy is the continued wealth of sunshine, almost throughout the year. At the very moment these lines are penned, the climate is mild and agreeable, while large portions of the country are wrapped in the cold chills of January blizzards, snow and ice. Even in the heated summer season, the cool breezes from the southern waters render the nights cool and refreshing. The climate is semi-tropical.

With true and American instincts, the citizens of Holdenville have provided for the education of their children. A \$10,000 public school building is maintained, directed by an able corps of teachers.

The moral and spiritual life of our people is safeguarded and nurtured by seven substantial church buildings with as many flourishing and prosperous congregations. Fraternal organizations are numerous and have a strong devoted membership.

Holdenville has an electric light system, a municipal waterworks, three gins, a union passenger station, five well patronized hotels, a well regulated telephone system with long distance connections, a jobbing house, a large number of exclusive and department stores, three national banks, a trust company, two abstract companies, a fire department, bottling works,

marble works, a nursery, an acetoline plant and other industries.

If asked to point out the source from whence such a community draws its sustenance, we would point to the fertile, wealth producing soil, that surrounds the town; the climate which seems as though based on neutral ground; the congenial, enlightened and progressive people who came here in hot pursuit of riches and a betterment of their condition, but vie with each other in friendly rivalry for the emoluments of honest toil.

J. B. MARTIN,
Mayor.

Howe

This town of 2,000 people is in Sugar Loaf county at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railways, 333 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The country surrounding it is open prairie limited in area by the Sugar Loaf mountains and is very rich in coal deposits, which are being worked on an extensive scale. The soil is very fertile and suitable for general farming and stock raising. As the lands have not yet been allotted to individual owners, no land valuations can be made at present. The principal business of Howe, is the shipping of coal and of agricultural products. The increase in population during 1904 has been 200 in town and 350 families within a radius of five miles. The improvements consists of a new coal mine, cotton gin, hotel, grist mill, telephone service, church, and two business buildings. Local shipments have increased ten per cent.

There are wanted at Howe a racket store, lumber yard, milliner, feed store and a poultry raiser.

Write for information to

BANK OF HOWE.

Hugo

Hugo is one of the promising towns of the south-east Indian Territory, being the junction of the Paris-Fort Smith and A. & C. branches of the Frisco Railroad, has a division, round house and machine shops, with a pay roll of \$20,000 a month, a support which supplemented by the other pay rolls and advantages gives a flattering promise of this being a town of no mean commercial advantages. The business interests relying on the advantages of having many factories have lost no opportunities in locating every one possible, and now we have a large handle factory, stave factory, planing mill, compress, electric light plant, two gins and an ice plant and cold storage is being installed by the Anheuser-Busch interests.

Two strong banks are located here which at their last report to the comptroller of currency and at the dullest part of the year, showed deposits aggregating more than \$200,000, an unerring index to the prosperity of this section.

The timber industry is one of great importance to our town; many thousand dollars have been expended in its development and yet the work has only fairly begun. The fertile soil surrounding the town is equal in productive power to the high priced lands of the

states, and yet owing to its undeveloped condition it can be purchased at startling low figures. All the cereals and fruits can be grown in paying quantities, in fact, this will some day be the center of the fruit growing section, making a very desirable location for a canning factory; but there is hardly a line of industry that would not prosper here. But the one most propitious, the one most susceptible of development with continued prosperity to the ones interested is the farming industry. There are thousands of acres of rich, fertile land, both improved and unimproved, that with the removal of restrictions, which is sure to be done this year, can be bought for almost nothing.

The town was established in the fall of 1902 and has enjoyed a steady growth from that time until now; it has a population of 3,500 progressive people, and many citizens coming in on every train.

The Commercial Club, a strong organization of business men, will be glad to correspond with any one interested in any way in this section.

JUDSON L. WILBANKS,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Idabel

Idabel is a little town of about eight hundred inhabitants located on the Frisco System, being forty-three miles east of Hugo and the same west from Ashdown, Arkansas.

Idabel is surrounded by a belt of good farming land. Red River is only about eight miles south and has a fine bottom land as was ever known. Little River is four miles north, but not near so good bottom land. The gravel hills immediately surrounding the town are of an extra good grade of hill land. The timber business is quite a prominent industry.

We have two bottling works, two hotels, two livery barns, a bank and about twenty-five general merchandise stores. We are in need of a telephone system and electric light plant.

Our town is about three years old. We have a nine months public school each year; four lodges, Masonic, K. of P., W. O. W. and I. O. O. F. Two law firms and one real estate office. Contracts have been let to erect fourteen more brick buildings in the near future. Best opportunity in the world for men of capital to invest.

DANIEL B. STRAWN,
Post Master.

Kemp

The town of Kemp is situated twenty miles south of Durant, Indian Territory, and twelve miles east of Denison, Texas. The nearest railroad shipping point is Ambrose on the M. K. & T. Railroad six miles south. Kemp is surrounded by a large scope of country adapted specially to cotton, corn, fruit and berries, and small grain. As fine corn grows in the Red River bottom as can be found in any country. Alfalfa has been tried in a small way but on the east six miles in Texas it does well, and the farmers make large crops, in fact, this is given up to be among the finest farming lands in the Indian Territory but not more than one-fourth of the land is in cultivation—and we need five hundred good farmers at once to lease and put in cultivation the lands within five miles of our town nearly one-half of which is river bottom land.

We have two gins, six general stores, one drug store, four churches, a fine school house, a Masonic lodge, I. O. O. F., W. O. W., I. O. P., one bank and three Sunday Schools and as good people as any town and the best water in the Central District; no mosquitoes to molest the nights rest. We want you to ask about it; think about it and then come to see

about it. Health is very good. Most of our sickness is chills and fever.

Kemp has one hundred and fifteen acres platted and not a vacant lot in town.

While we need farmers to open the farms the business in town is not overdone in any line. In 1904 the merchants sold one hundred and ten thousand dollars worth of goods and farm tools. The two blacksmith shops have plenty of work, in fact, the only business in town that is short on trade is the undertaker.

S. T. JOHNS,

Mayor of Kemp.

Kinta

Kinta is situated in the Choctaw Nation on the Fort Smith and Westrn Railway. It has a population of about five hundred people and is surrounded by good farming country, the soil being adapted to corn and cotton. The town is new having sprung up in the last two years since the completion of the Fort Smith & Western Railway. The town has several up-to-date buildings and mercantile establishments and like many other towns in the new country promises to double its population immediately after obtaining statehood.

The community needs more capital invested which would net the investor handsome returns.

Write the postmaster.

Kiowa

Kiowa is located on the M. K. & T. railroad sixteen miles south of South McAlester, Indian Territory; on the highest land between Saint Louis and Galveston; the dividing point between the Arkansas and Red River. Her position is perfect for drainage and the health cannot be surpassed by any locality in the southwest. Her advantages are wonderful though not well known as much of the land around the town is in a virgin state, and high undulating prairies have been found wonderful for their production of crops of all kinds, the yield being phenomenal in many instances. It is a well known fact that Kiowa is surrounded by a fine quality of coal which only awaits capital and the miners pick to place it on the market. Kiowa has never experienced a boom—her growth has been slow but healthy and today she is a modern little city of fifteen hundred inhabitants. She has a graded school, four churches, two banks, a telephone exchange, two cotton gins, twenty-one business houses of all kinds. Her citizens are wide awake but not plungers—always taking a proper pride in the growth of their town and using all available means to further its interest. Unlike other towns Kiowa is not plagued

with factionalism. There is only the proper amount of rivalry among the business men of the town to be helpful, which if carried to extremes amounts to sectional strife and is hurtful and acts as a damper to any town's progress. Kiowa is a good town, Kiowa is a growing town, Kiowa has the backing. Come to Kiowa if you are a good citizen, and the glad hand of welcome will be extended.

S. P. Ross,
Secretary of Kiowa Commercial Club.

Krebbs

Krebbs is one of the oldest mining towns in the Indian Territory. It is in the mining belt that surrounds South McAlester. It has two railroads, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Rock Island. A population of about 3,000. The town is supported mainly by its mining industries.

Lehigh

Lehigh the greatest coal producing town in the Choctaw Nation or the new state of Oklahoma, is also the metropolis of the Lehigh Valley farming country and surrounded by every natural advantage for factories. It has three railroads, and three more surveyed. Railway shops and divisions making it the most important pay roll town in the Indian Territory. The beginning of year 1907 will see Lehigh with a laborers pay roll of one million dollars annually; besides the fine farming and timber and grazing interests. The opening of the immense coal lands surrounding Lehigh to actual farmers in tracts of not less than ten or more than six hundred and forty acres, one-fourth cash the balance in three annual payments without interest will give farmers an opportunity to acquire farms direct from the government. These are the provisions of a bill now before Congress.

One hundred thousand acres of coal is adjacent to Lehigh and half million tons annually is now being mined and the output being rapidly increased. An opening prevails for all kinds of factories, especially a foundry, machine shop, wood working plants, large

creamery, wholesale grocery and feed stores, three or four live merchants in any line. A good milling proposition is open here and water works and electric system. The town has a business population of 4,000 and all classes of institutions and business is represented. The town of Lehigh today has more to offer investors and a better outlook for the immediate future than any town in the Indian Territory.

Lindsay

Lindsay a four year old city with a population of 2,000 progressive people is situated in the beautiful fertile Washita Valley. Eighty thousand acres of Washita bottom within a five mile radius. Has the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railways and a third line under survey from Oklahoma City to Wichita Falls, Texas.

Lindsay is represented in about all retail lines. Has four cotton gins and two cotton yards, two large corn elevators.

This city is now ready to support an electric light and ice plant, water works and manufacturing industries. The country tributary is rapidly settling up and is rich and productive, suitable for corn, cotton and the finest of orchard land. So far this season 6,000 bales of cotton and 400,000 bushels of corn has been marketed here. Several cars of live stock being shipped from here.

This is the brightest spot in all the Chickasaw Nation.

Inquiries gladly answered and information given.

L. W. SPALDING.

McAlester

This is a town of two thousand population and is on the M. K. & T. railroad one mile north of South McAlester, and at the junction of the Wilburton Branch of the M. K. & T. Railroad in the center of the McAlester coal fields. This coal is in inexhaustible quantities and the best coal for all purposes than can be found anywhere in the southwest. We have an abundance of good water for all purposes and the best and cheapest fuel for all purposes than can be had anywhere.

This is a good site for machine shops, grist and flour mills, a splendid stand for a wholesale feed and grocery store.

This place is located in the midst of a group of towns which all together have some thirty-five thousand people. We think that manufacturing interest of almost any kind ought to do well here, as we have all facilities for such enterprises.

Our town is surrounded by a good agricultural country. It will grow cotton, wheat, corn and most all the cereals. Fruits of most all kinds do well here. Never saw garden vegetables grow any better any place. We have eight to ten months of school every year and is supported by taxation.

This is as healthy a place as can be found anywhere in this country.

The town and surrounding country are rapidly settling up.

J. R. HURLEY,
City Clerk.

McCurtain

McCurtain is located on the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, half way between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the crossing of the Fort Smith and Western and the M. K. & T. Railways, near the eastern end of the Sans Bois mountains, extending thence in an unbroken barrier westward to Blocker.

McCurtain is the only Government townsite on the Fort Smith & Western between Crowder and Spiro, and is located in the very center of the greatest deposit of the coal in Indian Territory.

The Sans Bois Coal Company is now operating mines here and have under lease about six thousand acres of coal land underlaid by a five foot vein of coal and have now in operation two hundred and ten coke ovens, and are shipping coal to all parts of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, cannot half way supply the demand. It is estimated by experts that within a radius of five miles of the town of McCurtain there is coal enough to furnish the United States for one hundred years.

The surface of the land about McCurtain, although somewhat broken, is well adapted to all kinds of fruits, vegetables and other crops.

Considering the geographical location of McCurtain, the quality and quantity of coal surrounding it, the productiveness of the soil, the healthfulness of the locality and the financial standing of the Sans Bois Coal Company—there is every reason to believe that the company that has just secured a franchise for an electric light plant, has made a wise investment as well as all others who come here to make this great Eldorado of the Black Diamond their future home.

McGee

This town was founded about thirteen years ago. It is a beautiful inland town situated midway between Pauls Valley and Ada, Indian Territory, and has the distinction of being the best inland town in the Indian Territory. The country surrounding on the west and south as well as east is a prairie country, very fertile, producing everything commonly grown in the southwest. The distance to Pauls Valley is twenty miles west and is traversed with skirts of timber—post oak, black jack and a few groves of pecan and hickory trees. The distance to Ada is twenty miles east which distance is skirted with prairie and timber. McGee is eight miles from Byars which is our nearest railroad. McGee for several miles is unexcelled by any town for the fertility of its soil. The finest watered country anywhere to be found, nearly all being free stone water.

The town is incorporated. Three good churches, one national bank, splendid school, dry goods and grocery houses, one drug store, two gins, one barber shop and one hardware house. We also have our quota of up-to-date physicians, ministers and other public servants.

McGee claims further the distinction of being the home of the state manager of the W. O. W. as well

as the home of fraternal orders, as nearly all fraternal orders are represented at McGee. In short McGee represents a class of business men, wide-awake and up-to-date, whose pride and ambition has always been to be in the front rank in the onward march of progress, prosperity, law and order and has the happy distinction of enjoying a high state of society which is shown by the social cast of its people.

A. C CROMER,
Mayor.

Madill

This town is located in one of the best agricultural countries in the Indian Territory. It is a great cotton market and thousands bales of fleecy staple are shipped from here each year. There is no better place anywhere for a person who desires to engage in business than this town.

We need good farmers to open up and help develop this new country.

When you start to the Indian Territory let your ticket read Madill.

Marble City, Cherokee Nation, I. T.

Population, 1906—350, three-fourths of whom have located there in the six months preceding March, 1906. The headquarters of five marble quarrying companies, which when in full operation will employ 700 to 800 men in the quarries. During 1905 about 100 houses have been built and half a dozen new stores have been opened for business. A saw mill, cotton gin, grist mill and lime kiln have been put in operation and about \$75,000 have been expended in machinery for developing the marble beds. The new town is growing rapidly and it is estimated that at least 2,500 people will be dependent on the marble industry. The adjacent country is good agricultural land.

There are now good openings at Marble City, for a lumber yard, a drug store, a hardware store, first-class barber, a larger stock of groceries, a larger stock of dry goods, a butcher shop, a lawyer, a small bank and a good doctor.

Write for information to

MARBLE CITY DEVELOPMENT Co.,

Marble City, I. T.

Marietta

This town is in the Chickasaw Nation and is on the Santa Fe Railroad. It has a population of nearly two thousand. Has a very fine farming country. It is well represented in most all mercantile lines, but not crowded. It would be to your interest to look into the business opportunities that this town offers.

Marlow

Marlow, Indian Territory, situated thirty miles south of Chickasha, on the main line of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., population 2,000, free school with three hundred and seventy-five pupils attending, five church organizations and buildings, two banks, all kinds of retail mercantile establishments, Acme Cement Plaster Company's factory, water works, two cotton gins, an elevator, and electric lights arranged for, cotton receipts 5,000 bales this year, 7,500 last year.

Soil a sandy loam suited to general farming. As fine fruit grows in Marlow townsite as will be found anywhere; corn, wheat, oats, cotton, melons, broom corn and fruit are chief products.

Needed. College, flour mill, canning factory, ice plant, creamery, steam laundry, brick plant and some good business houses for rent.

W. B. ANTHONY,

Mayor.

Miami

Miami is located in the northeast corner of the Territory in the Quapa Agency. It is a court town, regularly terms of the court being held here. It is situated on the banks of the Neosho River and this is a river which contains considerable timber and is a very beautiful stream. We have within three miles of town the biggest Jack Mine in the southwest under development. The vein is nine to thirty feet thick and runs as high as sixty-two and one-half per cent Jack. The country surrounding Miami is excellent for farming producing all kinds of crops. Miami has water works, electric lighting plant, ice plant and has one mile of macadamized streets. The population is 2,200 with eleven churches and the finest public school in the Indian Territory. Nine school buildings which are paid for and which will accommodate six hundred children, and a high degree of education can be had at this school. We also have the finest opera house in the Indian Territory, two banks and a good class of citizens to live with. We have no saloons or joints and hope to never have any.

A. G. MARTIN,
Mayor.

Milburn

Situated on the banks of the beautiful Blue River, in the heart of a marvelously rich farming country, destined to become a manufacturing center. The history of the development of Milburn is unique, founded only four years ago at a picturesque spot where the Rock Island Railroad crosses the beautiful Blue River. Milburn has demonstrated the wisdom of the selection of a location where thousands of acres of fertile lands can be depended upon to maintain a city and the inexhaustible supply of water-power in the rushing Blue River shall be made to turn the wheels of mills and factories.

No town of equal size in the Indian Territory has built more substantial hotels and business houses and more elegantly furnished homes; transacted a larger volume of business; or attracted a more energetic, progressive class of people. The amount of retail trade and the quality of farm products handled has been little short of wonderful.

Sandy loam, black waxy, and bottom lands abound, which produce annually large crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables. There are many excellent opportunities for investment in real estate and business enterprises, especially in mercantile and manufacturing lines.

M. H. WILLIAMS,
Mayor.

Mill Creek

Mill Creek is situated in the Chickasaw Nation on the Frisco System of railway. Has a population of 1,500 progressive people whose intention it is to build a city. The town is surrounded by an excellent farming country, the soil being especially adapted to cotton and corn.

Already have two banks and a number of modern buildings and up-to-date merchants.

Farmers should investigate the country which surrounds us and men with money can find investments which will net a handsome dividend either in land or town property.

Write to the Post Master or Mayor.

Minco

Minco is a prosperous little village of six hundred people, situated in the northwestern part of the Chickasaw Nation near the Oklahoma line on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

Has two banks and other good business establishments all making money.

Farming land around Minco is adapted to stock raising and also grows corn and small grain and some cotton. Have plenty of vacant land for farmers seeking better advantages.

Write Post Master.

Muldrow

Muldrow is a town of 1,000 people, situated in the southern part of the Cherokee Nation, on the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. The farming land around Muldrow is good, on the north is the high land and prairie on the south. The Arkansas River bottom which is very fertile produces cotton and corn in abundance.

Muldrow is a good trading point, beside a nice place to live. The town has good buildings, good school facilities and progressive class of people.

Need more farmers and more manufactories of any kind. Everything is new and now is the time to come and join us in making a little city.

Write the Post Master or Mayor.

Muskogee

A "looker on" in Muskogee these piping days of prosperity, or the man who lives in the "states" has no adequate conception of the progress this city has made within the past half decade just ended. The man who sees or he who hears of it through the multitudinous avenues by which Muskogee has passed into fame takes these things as a matter of course, for have not the towns in the states the same advantages, the same improvements, the same evidence of human progress?

But when comparisons are made, which are generally odious—to the other fellow—it then becomes apparent that Muskogee has out-stripped even the most flourishing cities of the country in its endeavors in the past five years. To a stranger within our gates and to the people who know not the history of this town, the following figures, statements and statistics will unfold a tale of wonderment and hold them as spell-bound as the Ancient Mariner held the wedding guest.

The federal census of 1900 gives Muskogee at 4,878 population. The December 1905 places the number of people of Muskogee at 20,000, and the publisher states that while he is certain that there is a population of 22,000, still he prefers to err on the side of conservatism.

The remarkable strides in valuation of real estate in this city, one of the best evidences of permanent growth, are herewith given: For the year 1902 the assessed valuation was \$1,758,153; 1903, \$2,543,288; 1904, \$4,530,710; 1905, \$5,704,246. The real and personal property for the year 1902 assessment amounted to \$2,900,000 in round numbers; for real and personal property for 1905 the figures show in round numbers \$8,500,000.

Careful estimates by competent authorities place the value of buildings erected and other improvements for the year 1905 at \$615,000. This places Muskogee fourteenth in the list of cities in the United States according to population. In January, 1900, there were but four brick or stone business houses in the town, with a total frontage of 900 feet. On this date there are one hundred and thirty-two stone and brick business houses with a total frontage of 11,420 feet.

Within the past five years Muskogee has given for railroads and other industries, and has paid for the townsite, all of which amounts to \$500,000. January, 1900, there were two banks in Muskogee with a combined capital of \$228,000, and deposits, \$400,000. To-day there are seven banks and trust companies with a combined capital of \$860,000, with deposits aggregating \$3,000,000. For the calendar year of 1900 the postoffice receipts were \$8,191.72; for the calendar year of 1905, they were \$38,158.26, and it is believed by the first of March Muskogee will have an office of the first class. As it is the Muskogee postoffice handles more mail and more business than any other town in the two territories excepting one.

Over \$1,200,000 were paid out to the "bucket brigade" last year in Muskogee as against \$60,000 in 1900. This amount does not include clerks and stores or local concerns, but railroads, factories, government offices and territorial agencies of different foreign corporations.

There has been spent for water and sewers the past five years over \$400,000. The city has built and fully equipped three fine school buildings at a cost of \$100,000 within the past two years. Within the past three years the city has built a city hall and fire department building and maintained a modern and well equipped paid fire department. Over \$100,000 was voluntarily spent the past twelve months on street paving.

January, 1900, there was just two ways to get in and out of Muskogee by rail. There are now nine different ways of ingress and egress by rail, not including the Electric Traction line or by water on the Arkansas River. The valuation of railroad property in Muskogee has increased the past five years from \$120,000 to \$800,000.

Five years ago there was one industry that was run by electricity. Today there are thirty-five different manufacturies of various sizes using electric motors.

Within the past year over eleven miles of street railway were built and the equipment is equal to the best in the United States. The past two years have seen four churches compleed at a cost aggregating \$110,000, including the pipe organs which have been installed in each.

An entire new telephone system was completed last year at a cost of \$150,000, with a complete long distance connection. Over \$500,000 was spent the past two years in oil tanks, oil refineries and developing the local oil field.

There are more pupils attending the four denominational colleges located at Muskogee and the public schools here than any other towns in the two territories, with the possible exception of one. An increase of 2,000 in three years.

The freight and passenger receipts at Muskogee for 1900 was \$400,000. For the year just past the amount foots up to over \$2,000,000. The express companies have within the past five years advanced from \$22,000 up to \$101,000. The uptown telegraph offices have been established since 1902, and three uptown express offices. The Federal Government has expended \$50,000 the past two years in buildings in Muskogee, and pays \$15,000 per year rent.

Muskogee now pays one-twentieth of all the fire insurance premiums in the Indian Territory.

Muskogee has built, since 1901, within a radius of six miles, four steel rail and wagon bridges at an aggregate cost of \$150,000. Over \$10,000 was spent last year on the improvement of streets, boulevards and tracks, outside of the brick paving. There has been invested in new industries in Muskogee within the past four years over \$600,000, not including the new railroads. This is partially foreign capital.

Muskogee has established the past year freight ser-

vice on the Arkansas River which will cost \$20,000 to complete.

Over \$200,000 was spent the past year increasing industrial facilities and improving manufacturies of various kinds.

Considering the fact that June, 1900, there were 500 souls in Muskogee, and the further fact that not a foot of land could be sold with a deed till August, 1901, the above showing would be remarkable, but this is only a small item of the obstacles that had to be surmounted in the past five years. Contiguous and surrounding Muskogee were thousands of acres of land given away to large cattle ranges. Not over one-twentieth of the arable land within a radius of this town is tilled. There were not four hundred farmers within a radius of ten miles of Muskogee five years ago, and the majority of these were indifferent. A public highway was then misnomer. The large rivers were a detriment to the growth of the town and kept trade away. The Federal Government misunderstood the conditions of affairs and accentuated the unfavorable situation. Nothing conspired to give prosperity but the untoward environments depressed enthusiasm and hampered progress. Notwithstanding all of the discouragements of the past, and the seemingly insurmountable difficulties, the town built through them. Men were here who knew not defeat. They were repulsed, but kept on and in all the records of patience and perseverance under serious drawbacks, there is no brighter example than the men who have built Muskogee. They are still here and are still building. They

have gained the crest of the hill, and if they have built Muskogee under such conditions what will they do when unfettered and free they can advance with united ranks to the building of a great Muskogee.

THEO. W. GULICK,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Ninnekah

Ninnekah, Indian Territory, is situated in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation on the main branch of the Rock Island Railroad, and therefore, has railroad connection with all the important centers north and south. By the different railroad connections it has easy connection with all points east and west. Ninnekah is also situated in the valley of the little Washita seven miles south of Chickasha. No better land can be found in the Indian Territory than this valley and the numerous creeks running into it. It is also surrounded with as fine prairie upland as the country affords.

The products are corn, wheat, cotton, alfalfa, oats and all the forage, fruits and vegetables grows in this part of the country, all of which do well.

The town has two general stores with another just ready to open, one good drug store, one jewelry store, one lumber yard, one barber shop, three churches, and two doctors. The things promised in the near future are a bank and another lumber yard. We also have two blacksmith shops and a good school, hotel, a music store, one wagon yard, one cotton gin and one corn mill.

No doubt a grain elevator and general shipping business would pay.

W. L. ANDERSON,
Post Master.

Nowata

Nowata, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory is located on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, about twenty-two miles south of Coffeyville, Kansas, seventeen miles west of Bartlesville, Indian Territory, thirty miles north of Claremore, Indian Territory, and thirty-two miles west of Vinita, Indian Territory, in the beautiful, rich and healthful valley of the Verdigris and Caney Rivers in the center of one of the most extensive and paying oil fields in the Great Southwest, with a population of 2,000, among whom are to be found some of the most energetic and industrious, social and business men and women representing almost every state in the Union, and the best blood of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians. It is the recording town of the third recording district of the Indian Territory with a United States Court, which convenes in regular session three times per year and with a resident United States commissioner, which facts undoubtedly entitle it to recognition as a county-seat in the organization of the new state of Oklahoma, which Congress will surely create out of the two territories in the immediate future.

The marvelous growth of Nowata, during the last

year, presents to the world a striking illustration of what the concerted action of the people can do for a new town with nothing to support it save the indomitable determination of its inhabitants to make it an enduring model town. Within the last twelve months, brick and cement side-walks have been constructed along the principal streets, magnificent residences have been erected, a gas plant has been constructed bringing to the people that greatest winter luxury, natural gas, new businesses have become established, the medicinal properties of its radium water have been discovered and put to the test, and are now being utilized by the Nowata Radium Sanitarium Company in giving to the afflicted the most wonderful fluid in its curative qualities in all the world, its real property has doubled in value, new business buildings are now in process of erection to supply the urgent demands of business men who see in Nowata a future city. Business men have experienced an unprecedented prosperity along all lines, three oil well supply houses have come into her midst to supply the demands of the recent oil development in her surrounding country, one new bank has been added to her other two, which were found insufficient to properly look after her growing financial condition, five new additions to the town have been platted and are now being rapidly sold to the investors and homeseekers who have left their limited possibilities behind and have come to this new and grand country where opportunities for money making are limitless, new hotels and rooming houses have been builded and the homes of the citizens have been

thrown open, and yet there are not sufficient accommodations for many people who make Nowata their objective point.

The surrounding country for miles is unexcelled for its farming qualities and already, in localities, her rich soil is perforated by the oil drill and the embedded wealth is strangely yielding to the parasitic touch of the greased hand. So surprising has been the profitable development of the oil fields in this part of the Cherokee Nation that land, regardless of its location, is not valued alone for its agricultural worth, but for its mineral wealth as well.

Yet, with all this to the credit of her citizens and to commend her to hesitant homeseekers, Nowata, now in the gloaming of the expiring Tribal day invites the people of all lands to come and, with her own good citizens, continue the triumphant march, already begun, from a territorial town, with all the attendant disadvantages, through the perils and vicissitudes of an embryonic transition, into a well organized and beautiful city of the grandest and wealthiest state of the American Union—Oklahoma.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

Okmulgee

Okmulgee is located in the center of the Creek Nation, and is the capital. The Frisco Railroad runs north and south, and Ozark & Cherokee Central east and west.

To the north, east, and south lies broad rolling prairies, extending to the Arkansas River. This is a fertile sandy soil that is especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. And much of it is underlaid with a heavy deposit of coal of the finest quality. These coal fields have not yet been fairly started to producing and the supply is practically inexhaustible. To the west is the rich alluvial soil of the Deep Ford River bottoms and extensive forest that will furnish fuel for years. In many of these hills are known to exist lead, zinc, and other minerals which have been used for years by the natives.

The climatic conditions here are peculiarly adapted also to the production of every variety of fruit and vegetable, owing to the mild winters and abundance of rain fall. A drought and crop failure is unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

Okmulgee lays in the known oil and gas region extending from Kansas to Texas. And both have been found to exist on all sides in abundance. The field

here is only beginning to be developed. And we expect to have ample fuel in coal, oil, and gas for every manufacturing industry that wishes to come.

The Creek Nation is an empire within itself and Okmulgee the central figure. A town grown in five years from four hundred to forty-five hundred. Every modern convenience of a city. And the population will be doubled within the next three or four years.

Okmulgee prides herself in being the best built and the best governed town in the Indian Territory. With her many splendid brick business blocks, beautiful homes, splendid schools, good churches, and strong banks.

Okmulgee has an active chamber of commerce, which offers its services to farmers, manufacturers, and every form of enterprise looking for a promising and growing field. We have the materials and want the producers.

WM. COTT,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Owasso

Owasso is a beautiful town of eight hundred inhabitants, situated seventy miles south of the Kansas line, on the Santa Fe Railroad. It is a good shipping point. Owasso is located in one of the most fertile and beautiful farming countries in the Territory. Climate is mild and healthy. The town contains a postoffice building, national bank, nine stores, two lumber yards, hardware store, drug store, newspaper, cotton gin, saw mill, two restaurants, a barber shop, two blacksmith shops, livery barn, three butcher shops and two pool halls. A large, well furnished school building also a large church. A good telephone exchange. Heated and lighted by natural gas from wells within the town limits. Owasso is in the midst of a rapidly developing oil area. The soil is well suited to truck farming. Corn, wheat and oats are staple products. Corn is king, during the past season one hundred and ninety-seven cars were shipped from this point. A fine opportunity for good business men to locate here.

W. A. WHITLOCK,
Mayor.

Panama

Panama is a new town in the eastern part of Choctaw Nation at the junction of Kansas City Southern & Midland Valley Systems. It is only about two years old; is growing nicely and promises to make a good town. The farming country around the town is very fertile, produces good cotton and corn as well as small grain, and is especially adapted to fruit. The town is also surrounded by an excellent coal field, which insures its success. The town needs capital and the country surrounding needs a good class of farmers. Write the post master.

Pauls Valley

Pauls Valley is a town of 2,000 people and is located in the Chickasaw Nation on the Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. You will find as fine land there as can be found in famous black land belt of Texas. The United States court is held here. Look into the advantage of this town.

Phillips

Phillips is a mining town and is located in the Choctaw Nation on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Has a population of 1,500. The coal is very fine here. Most any kind of mercantile business would do well.

Poteau

A place so favored by nature as an ideal location for homes for all classes of people.

Poteau is located in the Choctaw Nation on the Poteau River at the junction of the Frisco and the Kansas City Southern Railroads, thirty miles southwest from Fort Smith, ten miles west from the Arkansas state line, fifteen miles from the Arkansas River at the nearest point.

West of Poteau is the mountain and foothills of the Kavanaugh Range. A drive of five miles takes you to the top of the mountain where there are several hundred acres of tillable land and where the climate of Colorado can be found in two hours from Poteau. The foothills of the mountain embraces some of the finest fruit lands in the world where all kinds of fruit can be raised, but it is more especially adapted to the peach. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with red clay containing an abundance of iron, which gives a splendid color to the fruit and produces peaches equal in size and better in color and flavor than the California peaches.

The mountains and foothills also contain an abundance of pine, oak, white and red post oak, hickory, walnut and cherry. The Poteau River circles the

town so that on the east, north and south is the rich valley of the Poteau with its unlimited abundance of fine timber, oak of all kinds, hickory, gum, elm and sycamore abounding, which is easily accessible by wagon and by rail for twenty miles north and south of the town. Since allotment the bottom lands are being cleared and cultivated and the timber can be readily bought at reasonable prices. In former times owing to the thick growth of timber the bottom lands were not cultivated but they are now being cleared and cultivated and last year in one instance one and a quarter bales of cotton were raised to the acre the first year in cultivation.

Across the river, east of the town, extending to the Sugar Loaf Mountains is a fine agricultural country part prairie and part timber, connected with the town by a steel bridge. Vast quantities of hay are raised there and shipped from Poteau. The soil around Poteau is particularly adapted to truck raising, being of a warm nature. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cactelopes, water melons, and tomatoes have been successfully and profitably grown.

Poteau has a population of about two thousand. We have seven churches, two Baptist, one Methodist, two Presbyterians, one Roman Catholic and one Christian. Most all secret orders are represented.

We have two national banks, two planing mills, handle factory, pressed brick plant, two small coal mines, within the corporate limits and a large mine at Witteville, three and one-half miles from us, run-

ning into the Kavanaugh Mountain, which is underlaid with three fine veins of coal.

We had the first public school in the Choctaw Nation. We have now as good a school as any in the Indian Territory, the large cities not excepted, with an enrollment of nearly four hundred. A corps of five splendid teachers. The health of the town cannot be excelled. Our annual death rate does not exceed five to the thousand, which is a remarkable showing and is made on the authority of one of our best physicians.

We are situated on the eastern end of the segregated coal district, and legislation now before congress indicates that this land will soon be sold, the surface separate, and sold to actual settlers. This will throw a large body of the finest land in the world on the market and an opportunity will be given to secure a home that is not often found.

We need electric light plant, water works and sewerage, wagon factory, furniture factory, bent wood factory, steam laundry.

Poteau is the recording town of the fourteenth recording district of Indian Territory and will be the county seat when statehood is established. It is also the seat of the United States court for the Poteau division of the central district of the Indian Territory. The United States court convenes three times a year, lasting from two to four weeks and the commissioner's court is in session at all times. For further information write the secretary of the Commercial Club.

Pryor Creek

Pryor Creek, a town of 1,500 population is situated in the famous Cherokee Nation in the northeast part of the Indian Territory. It is recording town (county seat) of the fifth recording district, and is on the M. K. & T. Railroad twenty-five miles south of Vinita and forty miles north of Muskogee. Two or three new railroads are coming soon, one of which is completed and now operating within twenty-five miles of this town; surveys and grades have been established through Pryor Creek.

Agricultural resources are extensive and these have already made this a good thriving town. Two hundred thousand bushels of corn were marketed here in 1905, and many thousand dollars worth of cattle, hogs and other live stock. The mineral resources are abundant in this vicinity. Oil, gas and minerals are now being developed within a few miles of town. All kinds of fruits produce well here. Pryor Creek has five churches and a good graded school system.

The artesian well situated right in the center of town is pouring forth daily, hundreds of barrels of the famous radium water that has already proven to possess such wonderful curative properties in relieving the ills of man; and preparations are now being made

to put this water on the market and to use it here for baths and other medicinal purposes.

There are many openings at this time for enterprising men to help develop the many resources of this district, and establish commercial enterprises that will pay handsome profits to the investor.

E. A. GREEN,
Ex-City Recorder.

Purcell

Purcell has a population of 3,000 people and is situated on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, has the shops and round house and division of that company. The Oklahoma Central that is now building from Lehigh, Indian Territory, northwest comes through Purcell and we have just secured the main shops and round house, by raising a large bonus, which is completed. We also get the hospital for the entire system, which is causing Purcell property to take a decided increase in value.

We have the largest mill and elevator in the two territories; a large cotton seed oil mill; electric lights; water works, with six miles of mains; ice plant; two gins; steam laundry; six church buildings; two good school buildings with nine months of free school; three large hotels with smaller ones, and boarding houses; we have a superior grade of brick business buildings; we are a United States court town, with a fine courthouse and will be the county seat when we get statehood.

SECRETARY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Quinton

Quinton is a town of six hundred people on the Fort Smith & Western Railway and in a splendid section of farming country. The town is new, but has some modern buldings and a live set of business men who have made the town what it is in the short period of two years.

We have a bank, cotton gin, hotel—need other capital and farmers to take advantage of the splendid opportunities which exist.

Quinton is bound to grow—watch it. Write the postmaster for further information.

Ravia

Ravia is a small town with about one thousand inhabitants and is located about one and one-half miles north of Washita River on the Frisco Railroad and two and one-half miles west of Rock Creek. It is situated on reasonable high prairie and we get fine water at from fifteen to fifty feet. The land is mixed soil and is as fine as there is in the Indian Territory. The principal products raised are corn and cotton and also wheat and other small grain. It is also a fine fruit country; fruits of every kind are grown here successfully. All the farmers are prosperous, having plenty of money and all the business men are making money as the town is not over-done in proportion to the surrounding country.

A canning factory would do well here, also a flouring mill and a large mercantile business. We have room for two good hotels, in fact, there is a better chance for a good business in most any kind of line here than any place I know of.

J. F. PATE.

Redland

Redland, Cherokee Nation, south of Kansas City, Mo., 306 miles, situated in a fertile section of country, land especially adapted to growing of truck, cotton, Irish potatoes, and corn. Shippers of cotton, Irish potatoes, radishes, strawberries, etc., will ship 25 or 30 cars of Irish potatoes this season, and considerable quantities of onions and melons. (This land will produce two crops potatoes per year.)

Wanted at Redland, truck farmers, who understand growing and handling truck, a saw mill, barber shop and restaurant.

For information address,

A. E. LAISURE,
Redland, I. T.

Rock Island

Rock Island is a new town springing up in the eastern part of Choctaw Nation, at the junction, of the Frisco division of the Rock Island & Midland Valley systems. Rock Island is only one year old and has postoffice, hotel, two restaurants, church now in course of construction, general merchandise store, and union depot. The land around Rock Island is both prairie and bottom and produces corn, cotton, small grain, and the upland is especially adapted to fruit and there are several good orchards already started near the town.

Rock Island is also located on one of the best coal fields in the Territory and this together with the farming interest and railroad conveniences will make it a good town in the near future.

H. C. JUDKINS,

Roff

Roff is located in the Chickasaw Nation, seventy-two miles north of Denison, Texas, on the Frisco Railroad, in one of the most resourceful portions of the Indian Territory

The town is situated at the head of Blue River, and has an elevation of 1,500 feet, being one of the highest towns in the Territory. This elevation makes it one of the most desirable residence localities, and is especially well adapted for schools, colleges, etc. The agricultural country surrounding the town is exceedingly fine, being adapted to corn, cotton, small grain, and especially productive as to the small fruits and vegetables.

The town has a fine system of telephone, electric lights, an oil mill representing an investment of nearly \$100,000 and three cotton gins.

Bonds have been issued for a \$25,000 system of water works, and a canning factory is now being installed.

Roff is ahead of the country; it offers excellent opportunities for several general stores.

An up-to-date shoe house, flour mill, steam laundry, brick plant, ice plant would do well and these enter-

prises would receive the hearty support of the entire population.

Come to Roff and grow up with the country. The future holds excellent opportunities for enterprises of all kinds.

G. S. HUDSON,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Ryan

Ryan is a prosperous little town of twelve hundred people, located on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad, from Chicago to Fort Worth, about one hundred miles north of Fort Worth, Texas, about two and one-half miles from the Oklahoma line where lands are selling for twenty to fifty dollars per acre.

Ryan is located in the midst of one of the best farming sections in the Southwest, where virgin soil predominates, and has never been worn out by continued cultivation. Until recent years the stillness was only broken by the voice of the lonely cowboy and the hungry wail of the coyote. Now, however, the hissing steam of the through and local trains together with the hum of the cotton gins and flouring mills have superceded the above named noises. This is indeed a wonderful country, whose resources are only now being opened to a large and ever increasing immigration.

- The recent returns of the town assessor show the taxable wealth of Ryan to be a little less than \$200,000 this does not include the real estate of Ryan, as only personal property has heretofore been taxed and next year the first assessment against the real estate will be made.

The principal crops raised are cotton, corn, oats, wheat and melons, all of which are very successfully raised here, fruit of all kinds also grow in abundance.

Over five thousand five hundred bales of cotton were received at Ryan during the past year, five hundred and thirty-six cars of cattle were shipped from Ryan during the past year.

Ryan is located in one of the most healthful climates in the Middle West, about midway between the bleak plains of the Kansas and the Semi-tropical regions of Central Texas, our winters are mild with little snow and ice, and outdoor work can be carried on the entire year.

Taken from official returns at Fort Sill, sixty-five miles northwest, made by the war department, we find that for the past five years the average yearly rain fall is thirty-two inches, thus dispelling doubts which any one might have as to sufficient moisture for agricultural purposes.

The minimum temperature during the summer months is about eighty degrees, winter months about forty-five degrees.

Ryan has a flour mill, three cotton gins, two national banks, local and long distance telephone system, a resident United States commissioner's court, United States district court, an opera house, a court house and jail, a splendid college, four nice churches, two newspapers, two hotels, two lumber yards, livery barn, meat market, three drug stores four large stocks of general merchandise, three large stocks of hardware

and implements, two furniture stores and other enterprises to numerous to mention.

The legal and medical professions are well represented but there is room for live energetic men of any profession, trade or calling.

C. A. McBRAIN,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Sallisaw

Sallisaw, a thriving town of 2,000 progressive people is located twenty miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the Cherokee Nation, at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Our county begins just west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and extends west a distance of fifty-four miles. The Arkansas River is the southern line of the county, giving us about eighty-five miles of fine river bottom lands in our county. The larger portion of the river bottom lands are a deep sandy loam with occasionally some pure black land. Our uplands are very productive, being of a dark sandy loam, with good clay subsoil. Our uplands are timber and prairie. We have at present only twenty-five per cent of the lands that can be cultivated in cultivation and one can secure extraordinary good leases in this country on the most reasonable terms. From now on some lands will be for sale, as restrictions are removed from time to time.

Sallisaw is a good market town and does about \$1,000,000 worth of business annually. We have two banks, five cotton gins, one \$80,000 cotton seed oil mill, a wagon factory, a good free school system, five church buildings, a number of up-to-date mercantile establishments, drug stores and a job printing office.

We need a trust company, a canning factory, hardwood manufacturing plant, a poultry farm, a breeder of thorough bred hogs, and one of cattle, a feeder of beef cattle, etc. We have room for a number of good people, and will take pleasure in answering all inquiries.

J. C. BERRY.

Sapulpa

Sapulpa is the northern gateway to the fertile plains of the Creek Nation; passenger and freight division and junction of the two great trunk lines from the south and southwest of the great Frisco Railway System; surrounded by wooded hills, gently undulating prairies; near the head waters of clear limpid streams that furnish the city as pure water as Adam was allowed to drink; in the very heart of the cotton, corn, wheat and fruit lands; seventy-five to one hundred miles from any other large city; with a Federal court house, court and court officers insuring a county seat; with the only cotton compress within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles; with cotton gins, brick plant, ice plant, machine shops, wagon and implement factory, planing mill and other industries, with an ideal site for city, and an ideal people to make it; with a system of water works and an electric light plant, the pride of any country, and a commodious and artistically designed school building now in construction; with 3,500 people now and prospect of double and treble that number in the next few years; with railroads and various commercial interests looking our way.

The contiguous territory needs a word in order that

- you may get a just conception of the basis for our claims. The country immediately adjacent to the town is rolling and covered with trees of oak, hickory, ash, walnut and other varieties. While they grow large they do not grow dense and will be no great obstacle in "clearing" the ground for agriculture and orchards. Some of the ground is rocky, 'tis true, but of a disintegrated nature, rather than in ledges. This ground produces fine pasturage, and when cultivated will yield a fair acreage of cotton, and is hardly excelled by the Ozarks as fruit growing land. Fruits both large and small attain their highest perfection. Peaches grown from "seedling" trees are often so large as to fill a pint cup. The bottom lands along the numerous streams and rolling prairies are unexcelled in their productiveness.

Stock of all kind does well. Cattle and horses grow fat and sleek, and sheep and hogs grow fat without getting sleek.

Raising of poultry is a profitable industry, while the market gardener is in his most felicitous element with us; the town affording a market which has to this time never been amply supplied.

As to our climate, too much cannot be said in its praise. Altitude seven hundred and twenty-five feet above sea level. The cotton stalk grows side by side with the corn stalk, its sturdier competitor of the north for the crown of commercial supremacy, each outdoing the other (or at least, what the other could do in any other climate); where the various products of orchard, vineyard, plantation, garden, meadow and

field are willing to stand on their rights as vouchsafed by the articles of incorporation of the great United States of being "free and equal."

A word about the people already here. They are from everywhere. Genial, whole-souled, pleasant, hospitable. You couldn't help but like them. When you hear the hummed tune, the whistled song accompanied by the ping of the trowell, the blow of the hammer and the clang of the anvil, all indicating industry combined with contentment, it borns such a sense of satisfaction, that one feels he is in a land of plenty and it is useless to go further.

R. C. KINNAIRD.

Shady Point

Shady Point, Choctaw Nation, population 300, south of Kansas City, Mo., 320 miles. The town is pleasantly situated and is situated in a fine farming country. Coal mining and general farming, potato and melon growing are the principal occupations of the town and adjacent country. There is much good stone, timber and coal in the vicinity and considerable axe handle timber is shipped to Poteau and Fort Smith. During 1904 there were established at Shady Point a coal mine, cotton gin, hotel, grist mill, telephone service and a school. The local shipments have increased fifty per cent.

A physician would find a good opening at this place.

Wanted at Shady Point—A bank, axe handle factory, a merchant with a general stock, a druggist and a brick yard.

Write for information to

POSTMASTER.

Silo

Silo is located eight miles west of Durant in the Chickasaw Nation, and it is located in the edge of the cross timbers running east and west from Wishita to Blue Rivers, it is a nice location for a town. The soil is a sandy loam and very productive, well adapted to all kinds of fruit and vegetables. On the south is a fine sandy land prairie, two miles north is a fine black land prairie which makes the surrounding country well adapted to the growing of all kind of crops. The town has a population of about four hundred; has three general merchandise stores; one drug store; one barber shop; one grocery store; one repair shop; two balcksmith shops; one up-to-date cotton gin; a good school; one railroad survey that is chartered, running from Denison, Texas, north through the Indian Territory with good prospects of an interurban line being built through here from Sulphur to Denison, Texas.

All we need to make this one of the best little towns in the Indian Territory are men with more capital and enterprise to settle up and develop this great country.

J. D. HEATH.

South McAlester

South McAlester is located in the central part of the Choctaw Nation, at the crossing of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, formerly the Oklahoma & Gulf, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, and it has a population of about seven thousand.

The farming land around South McAlester is inferior to that of which surrounds most towns in the Indian Territory—being surrounded almost completely by coal land and soil of which is not very productive. Vegetables, however, grow well and owing to the size of the town truck farming pays well. The town derives most of its revenue from the different coal mines, which are in and around South McAlester, and it is situated in one of the best coal fields in the Indian Territory. It is to this that South McAlester attributes its success in the past and looks forward to in the future; the coal is of the best quality and the quantity is practically inexhaustible.

South McAlester has three national banks, one iron foundry, cotton compress, compressed brick plant, mattress factory, macaroni factory, and a large number of up-to-date stores all of which are doing good business. The town also boasts of the best hotel in the Southwest, which has recently been completed, costing in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The town has a bright future and promises at a day not far distance to become a city.

Spiro

Spiro, Choctaw Nation, south of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles, west of Fort Smith, Ark., 16 miles. Population 1,000, engaged in the handling of cotton, forage and hay. The annual cotton shipments amount to from 10,000 to 12,000 bales; annual potato shipments from 40 to 60 carloads. The bottom lands in the vicinity are excellently adapted to cotton, corn and potato crops. For the season of 1905 the acreage in potatoes is 500 acres, yielding 32,500 bushels. The hill lands are good for fruits, potatoes, truck and general farm crops. The land here yields two crops of potatoes each year. There are also large areas of prairie lands suited for general farming and stock raising. There is much oak, hickory and cottonwood in the vicinity that could be manufactured to advantage and large coal deposits as yet undeveloped are convenient. Indian land titles are being perfected and lands can be sold within a year. At present leases for five years can be obtained on any of the lands and the intermarried whites can give good title to their surplus lands.

The town has two cotton gins, a local telephone system, good long distance connections, two churches, and a good school building. The town is growing

steadily, real estate values are still low enough to be attractive as an investment. Spiro is the junction point of the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway and its Fort Smith branch, and also the crossing of the Fort Smith & Western Railway.

The following lines of business are wanted at Spiro: Another large general merchandise store, a first-class modern hotel, livery stable, brickyard, tinshop, wholesale flour and feed store, a live newspaper man, a saw mill, bakery, a competent lawyer, a racket store and a buyer of poultry, eggs, butter and hides.

Address for information,

SECRETARY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Springer

Springer lies twelve miles north of Ardmore near the foot of the famous Arbuckle Mountains on that beautiful stream Caddo. This is one of the best farming countries in the Chickasaw Nation. It is well watered, plenty of wood, pasturage and everything to make life worth the while. Springer has a population of about four hundred people and is one of the healthiest places to be found anywhere. We have two first-class general merchandise stores, a first-class drug store, nice restaurant, confectionery, blacksmith shops, gins, and other business incidental to a good town. We have a good school building in which school is in session nine months out of the year.

The Woodmen of the World and Methodist church have lumber on the ground to erect new buildings for their work.

We are six miles west of Berwyn on the G. F. & S. F. Railroad. We are on the motor road that is contemplated being built from Ardmore to the noted health resort, Turner Falls. When this road is completed it will give us cheap and efficient transportation to outside points. One of the most picturesque sceneries in the Indian Territory are the Arbuckle Mountains, they are also full of different kinds of min-

erals which are being developed. Great crops of cotton, corn and oats are raised here every year. We never have a failure. If you are looking for good country to make your home don't pass Springer up, for she is the garden spot of the Chickasaw Nation.

J. H. BRASHER,
Postmaster.

Sterrett

The incorporated town of Sterrett, Choctaw Nation, on the M. K. & T. Railroad ten miles north of Red River, fifteen miles east of Washita, twelve miles south of Blue, is situated on a high rolling prairie in the heart of the best producing land of the Nation. Known to be one of the best marketing towns for hay and grain on the M. K. & T. south of Kansas. The fertility of the surrounding country is second to none in production, being well fitted for diversification and yielding abundant harvest of all kinds of produce. The town has a population of about 1,000 people who are moral, religious and law-abiding citizens. Our churches are well filled each Sunday. Sterrett with her free school system and large two-story well furnished building in which a term of ten months is taught each year offers educational advantages such as parents desiring to educate their children will find in few towns. As with its high location, good drainage and abundance of fine water; Sterrett is being populated by people seeking health as well as wealth. In the business section of the town we have energetic merchants, three practicing physicians, three attorneys, two real estate offices, first national bank, two gins, two drug store, furniture store, several firms

of general merchandise, and many smaller enterprises, which go to make Sterrett an energetic, wide-awake thriving town.

Sterrett needs and would well patronize the following: a wholesale grocery store, first-class dry-goods and clothing house, hardware implement, and vehicle establishment, harness and saddle shop, and another first-class hotel. To all we could promise an extensive business as the fertile country around us is and is being more thickly settled each year.

G. W. GOODWIN,
Mayor.

Stigler

Stigler, the town of which so much has been said, for the past year and a half, both by newspapers and traveling men, owing to its sturdy growth and rapidly increasing financial strength; is located on the Midland Valley Railroad, midway between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Muskogee, Indian Territory, fifty miles from each place, the nearest competition.

The townsite is a high well drained prairie commanding the rich valleys of both the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers, the very heart and core of the finest agricultural lands with as healthful a climate to be found in Amercia, the products from this land alone will in a few years make Stigler a city of the first-class, without taking into consideration the unlimited coal fields that almost joint the town. Already there are two national banks, three gins, three churches, schools, telephone exchange, blocks of brick store and office buildings, and blocks of concrete sidewalks. There is needed now a first-class electric lighting plant, and an oil mill, neither of which are far off, for the cotton returns show that sufficient seed is to be had to make it pay from the start, and everybody wants the lighting.

Stigler is the best new town in the country, their invitation to every honest, industrious person is "Come grow up with Stigler and get rich."

I. C. COLE,

MAYOR.

Stilwell

Stilwell, Cherokee Nation, this town is 258 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and lies on the slope of the Boston Mountains, being 400 feet higher than any other town within forty miles. The population is between 1,200 and 1,400. The surrounding country is rich agricultural land, adapted to the standard field crops, as well as to the raising of fine fruits and commercial truck, such as strawberries, onions and Irish potatoes. During 1904 there were shipped from Stilwell 1,200 cases of eggs and 72,000 pounds of poultry. Corn produces 40 to 75 bushels, wheat 20 to 25 and cotton a bale to the acre. For live stock the country is excellent as there is forage in abundance. The available resources that can be developed and will sustain a large town are lumber, marble, building stone, zinc, lead, and the agricultural resources of the surrounding country. The increase in population during 1904 has been 100 in town and 100 families within five miles of it. During the year there were installed a cotton gin, bank, telephone service, school, four business buildings costing \$40,000 and twenty-five residences, costing \$15,000. The shipment of products from Stilwell have increased five hundred per cent. All the new business buildings are being built of stone found in the vicinity.

Wanted at Stilwell, a good hotel, coal dealer, electric light plant, tailor, jeweler, and brick yard.

Write for information to Mayor.

Sulpher

Sulpher is a town of about 3,000 people located in the Chickasaw Nation on a branch of the Frisco System. It is gaining quite a reputation as a resort town and possess as fine springs as can be found anywhere. The government has appropriated large sums of money for its development and it already rivals the best resorts in the Southwest.

For health and pleasure one could not find a better location than this town.

Tahlequah

Tahlequah is a town of about 2,000 people located in the Cherokee Nation and was the capital of said nation under the tribal government.

It is a good stock country and fairly good farming country, grows corn, small grain and some cotton. The town like other towns in the new country needs capital.

Talala

Talala is located in the northwestern part of the Cherokee Nation on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. Is incorporated under the laws of Arkansas and has a population of four hundred and fifty people—all white. Talala is well supplied with organizations promoting the moral, spiritual and intellectual growth of its citizens. We take great pride in our school system. We have eight months of free school each year, with an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-five pupils, taught by three able teachers. Our churches are well attended and are presided over by able and sincere ministers of the gospel. We have a union Sunday School that would be a credit to any town of ten times the size of Talala.

Talala has the following industries, namely. three general stores, one drug store, one millinery store; one butcher shop, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, one grain elevator, one feed mill, one barber shop, two large hay barns, one livery barn, one lumber yard, one real estate office, two notary publics, one telephone system, one bank, two doctors, one coal company, three oil and gas companys, one poultry and hide dealer, one A. F. and A. M. lodge, one W. O. W.

lodge, one M. W. A. lodge, one W. C. T. U. society, one Christian Endeavor and last but not least one newspaper.

The country surrounding Talala is mostly prairie with the Verdigris River on the east and the Caney River on the west—each river has a vast amount of rich bottom land. At the present not one acre in every hundred is in cultivation. Ninety-five per cent of the land here is good agricultural land and will grow most anything you wish to raise; wheat, oats, corn, cane, caffir corn are the principal field products. Potatoes, apples, peaches, plums and fruits of all varieties can be grown here in abundance.

The winters are mild and the seasons are regular.

Land rents for one-third crop or for cash from twenty-five cents to two dollars per acre, according to location and improvements. You can buy land from fifteen to fifty dollars per acre. Today this is one of the greatest oil and gas fields that the world has ever known; there is at least fifteen hundred good producing oil and gas wells within a radius of twenty-five miles of Talala which represents a capital of millions of dollars.

We need men with money and push to help develop Talala and surrounding country. No place under the sun holds out more golden opportunities to the hustler or farmer with small means or the capitalist with his millions than does Talala and surrounding country today.

R. L. FARRER,

Mayor.

Talihina

Talihina is a town of six hundred people located seventy miles southwest of the Fort Smith on the main line of the Frisco Railroad. It is in the eastern part of the fertile Kiamichi Valley and thus has tributary to it some five hundred square miles of the richest land in the Choctaw Nation.

Talihina has seven general-stores, two drug stores, a racket store, meat market, weekly newspaper, the Talihina Tribune, barber shop, two cotton gins, two lumber mills, one planing mill, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, three restaurants, one livery stable and first national bank.

There is a good opening in Talihina for handle factories or workers in hard woods, lumber yards, (the demand for lumber for houses being very great) and for a good hardware store, carrying builders materials, also for a general repair shop and jeweler. In fact, there is a good opening for nearly everyone, but more than all for farmers and stock raisers. The Kiamichi Valley is exceedingly fertile and its rainfall can be relied upon. In twenty years there has never been a crop failure caused by drought or, in fact, by anything. The flood of 1904 causing the worst partial failure the country has so far experienced. The bot-

tom lands along the Kiamichi River affords the best quality of black bottom land soil, while the prairies of the valley are easier of cultivation and not far behind in fertility. There has been a great deal of building in Talihina the past year.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
Recorder

Tamaha

Tamaha is located on a healthy rocky emience overlooking the Arkansas River, midway between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Tamaha has a moral and enterprising population of five hundred, two churches; free school in a comfortable two-story stone structure, cotton gin, saw mill, giving employment to fifty people, coal mine, newspaper, drug store, bank, nine general merchandise stores and water transportation.

Tamaha has 10,000 acres of improved, rich Arkansas and Canadian bottom farms tributary to it, and as much to be improved, 12,000 acres of segregated coal land. Tamaha is resourceful in cotton, corn, hay, cattle, coal and hard wood timber and fruits.

Wanted—railroad, farmers, and laborers.

W. W. FISHER,
Mayor.

Terral

Terral, Indian Territory, is a town of about seven hundred and fifty people located in the southwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation on the Rock Island Railroad, of which system it is a freight division point. South to Fort Worth, ninety-three miles, north to Chickasha eighty-seven miles.

There are about 40,000 acres of tillable lands tributary to Terral; one-half of which is in the Red River valley, the remainder being higher prairies. The town at present has five general stores—a bank, the first national, a newspaper, the Tribune, two churches; a lumber yard, two hardware and furniture establishments, a corn shelling and shipping company, two blacksmith and woodwork shops, two barber shops one fancy grocery and confectionary, three hotels, two drug stores, four physicians, one butcher shop, four lodges—Masonic, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W. and W. O. W., two restaurants, two cotton gins and one corn mill. The exports for the past season will bring Terral and vicinity about \$250,000 in cash.

Lands are usually farmed on shares, the landlord getting one-third of the corn and one fourth of the cotton, very little cash rent being paid. The valley lands are extremely fertile and the high prairies are productive, with very poor cultivation, large crops

of corn and cotton are produced. In one instance the present season, the writer heard a reliable farmer of Terral claim that he had realized a bale of cotton for every days plowing he had given his crops.

Our present needs are an up-to-date cotton gin, a vinegar and pickle factory, lighting system; artificial stone plant.

In the near future Terral proposes to build a \$5,000 school house and establish a free school system not to be excelled in the Indian Territory. Many new bricks are in contemplation and we think another year will find Terral on the road to prosperous future. We are a quiet law-abiding community.

JAMES M. STEWART,
Mayor.

Tishomingo

Tishomingo is located on the C. R. & P. Railroad and has a population of 2,500 and is the capital of the Chickasaw Nation. The capitol building in which the Chickasaw legislature meets is a large two-story solid granite building, built by the Chickasaw Indians at a cost of about \$18,000. It is the capital of the Twenty-second recording district of the Indian Territory and is the place where all the records of said district are kept. The United States court for the Southern district of the Indian Territory convenes at Tishomingo three times each year.

It has two new modern brick school buildings, built at a cost of \$10,000 each. The city maintains a good system of free schools. It has the most complete, perfect and unique system of water works in the Indian Territory. The system is operated almost without cost and brings to the city a big revenue each month. The plant is owned by the city. The water supply comes from the Pennington River, a stream is pumped by a turbine wheel into the stand pipe.

It has a large cotton oil mill, two gins; ice plant, electric light plant, two banks, broom factory, a

cabinet factory, two newspapers, seven church organizations, four handsome church houses.

It has a fire department with well equipped fire fighting outfit, hose carts, ladders and hose. It has cheap insurance. It is within a mile and one-half of the R. M. Harris granite quarry. This granite is said to be as good as the best. R. M. Harris recently received the bronze medal awarded by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition commissioner's for granite display at the St. Louis world's fair. The quarry as yet has not sufficient machinery to supply the demand for granite. It is estimated that 1,000 skilled quarrymen could be employed in this quarry and that they could not supply the demands for this granite.

Tishomingo is surrounded by farming lands equal to any farming lands in the Southwest. The Washita River runs two miles south of the city. 75,000 acres of Washita bottom lands are tributary. The Blue River runs within eight miles of the city on the north. 40,000 acres of Blue River bottom are tributary to the city. The lands immediately around the city are especially adapted to the culture of fruits, berries and melons. The Tishomingo country is especially adapted to horticulture.

The climate is delightful and healthful. The rain fall is even greater than it is in most other parts of the Indian Territory.

It has fine water and springs famous for their medicinal properties. The city is located on hills, the drainage is perfect. The beautiful scenery surrounding the city will make the place a favorite watering

place and a resort for winter as well as for summer. It is the shipping point for a large amount of cotton.

Tishomingo needs and will encourage and support a large credit dry goods store, a compress, flour mill, box factory, handle factory, canning factory, glass factory, one thousand farmers to develop the country immediately around the city a cotton mill.

A movement is now on foot to establish a high grade school or college. It will unquestionably be a county seat in the new state.

It is estimated that eight hundred horse power can be accumulated from the Pennington River and 2,000 horse power from the Blue River at Tishomingo for operating factories.

The citizens are aggressive, progressive and public spirited.

We invite every reader of this article to come to Tishomingo and see for himself. In all sincerity we claim that it has more natural advantages and resources than any city in the Indian Territory.

CHARLES S. STEPHENS.

Tulsa

Tulsa, one of the most promising and picturesque cities in the Indian Territory, is situated on high, rolling land overlooking the Arkansas River, and bids fair to become the "metropolis" of the Southwest, having grown from a little Indian trading post of about one thousand inhabitants, to a full fledged city of about eight thousand inhabitants in the last three or four years and it still continues to grow at a most remarkable rate.

Tulsa is surrounded by the finest farming land that can be found in the Territory; vegetation grows luxuriously, and the climate is such that both southern and northern products can be cultivated to perfection.

In natural resources Tulsa has no rival in the Territory, being situated right in the center of the coal, oil and gas fields. Large quantities of coal is mined near the city, and a number of mines are in active operation all the time. The city uses natural gas for all heating and lighting purposes, with the exception of the streets, which are lighted with electricity. The city will furnish gas to all manufacturing enterprises at three cents per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at twenty cents per thousand cubic feet. The

gas fields around Tulsa have been tested and proven to be almost inexhaustible in their supply.

Not only in natural resources does Tulsa excel, but also in the matter of railroad facilities. There is scarcely an hour in the day but that the traveling public can be accommodated with good railroad service in all directions, there being five railroads coming into Tulsa, namely: Frisco, A. T. & S. F., M. K. & T., the Midland Valley and the A. V. & W., which places Tulsa at the head of the list as a railroad center in the Territory, and, owing to these railroad facilities, and the inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel, Tulsa is offering the finest inducements that could be given to any and all classes of manufacturing enterprises.

Tulsa has now sixteen hundred front feet of business blocks now in mode of construction, and the buildings that are being constructed are of the latest and most modern architecture, in fact, it may be said to have two "sky-scrapers" which would do credit to any eastern city, and the demand is so great that these buildings are all rented before completed. There are also a great many beautiful residences in the course of construction, and it is a very difficult matter, even with the large number under construction, to get a residence without contracting for it before it is completed, so rapid is the influx into the city.

Tulsa has just accepted a water works plant at a cost of \$125,000, and several hundred men are being employed in the installation of a sewer system. Within the past year Tulsa has built two public school buildings, one costing \$40,000, and the other \$20,000.

Plans are being drawn for the construction of two more beautiful churches, and one is rapidly nearing completion, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which will without doubt make Tulsa a city of beautiful churches. An opera house costing \$65,000 has just been completed, which will add another monument to Tulsa.

Much of the progress of Tulsa is due to those pioneers who came out into the country in the early years and blazed the way of others to follow. The first man to establish a permanent business house in the city of Tulsa, was J. M. Hall, who has ever since been a leading figure as a merchant and banker, and who is now one of Tulsa's most enthusiastic capitalists.

To the Tulsa Commercial Club, which is known far and near for the activity of its membership, much is due. It has worked hard and long for the progress of Tulsa, and is now beginning to see the fruits of their labor. Anyone desiring information regarding Tulsa will receive prompt attention by addressing the secretary of the Commercial Club, Tulsa, Indian Territory.

C. S. WALKER,
Secretary of Commercial Club.

Valliant

Valliant is on the A. & C. Railroad twenty-eight miles east of Hugo, forty-five miles west of the Arkansas line, is a beautiful town of eight hundred inhabitants, is a pleasant place to live in the summer also good in the winter. The soil is good; we are five miles south of Red River and six miles north to Little River.

The town has two hotels, four restaurants, nine grocery and dry goods stores, two livery and feed stables, three blacksmith shops, one harness and shoe shop, one barber shop.

JACK ALLEN,
Mayor.

Vera

Vera, Indian Territory, is situated midway between Bartlesville and Tulsa on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad and is in the most fertile farming country in the Cherokee Nation. Vera's soil is adapted to wheat, oats, corn, fruit and vegetables and cotton. The natural product is wood, coal, oil, gas, prairie hay, etc. Our town is new and invites all kinds of legitimate business men. Our lands are rich and much of it yet not in cultivation. We need a good hotel, newspaper, number of enterprises and ten thousand citizens to aid the development of this great Eden of the United States. Will be pleased to answer all inquiries.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
President of Commercial Club.

Vian

Vian, is the name of a thriving town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, thirty-eight miles northwest of Fort Smith and eight miles north of the Arkansas River. Its surrounding hills and valleys present an appearance extremely picturesque and beautiful, while its rich bottoms and uplands offer the greatest inducements to the homeseeker.

Surrounding the town lies 115,000 acres of as rich land as man can behold, the lands being adapted to all the different wants of the farmer or stock raisers, while beneath its surface lies products of wealth in coal and other minerals awaiting the pick and shovel. Traces of oil have been found and only time will tell whether or not the town is to be a second Tulsa or Bartlesville.

The writer of this article first saw Vian during the month of March, 1897, at which time the population was about two hundred souls; while at the present time the population will number about eight hundred. There has been no boom but the richness of the surrounding country has insured to the town a steady growth.

The town was incorporated in 1899 and is one of the best governed towns in the bounds of the Indian Territory.

The chief products of the farm at the present stage of development are cotton, corn, potatoes, hay, oats and wheat. Another great resource is our inexhaustible supply of timber such as walnut, ash, oak, gum, hickory, elm, and maple. Cattle raising can be pursued here to great profit, and after carefully thinking over the question of good investment, the writer sees in Vian a veritable bonanza for the man of the future.

ALBERT S. MORLEY.

Vinita

Vinita is the gateway city of what will be the new state of Oklahoma. Situated on the mail line of the Frisco and Katy Systems, it has sixteen through passenger trains daily. More people pass through Vinita into the Southwest than through any other town in either territory.

Vinita is one of the oldest towns in the Territory, and one of the most firmly founded. The town has never had a boom nor a period of mushroom growth. It has more money per capita than any other city in either territory. Its population is close to four thousand now, and it is just entering upon a period of rapid growth that will make it one of the largest cities in the Territory.

The city has, as before remarked, the main lines of the Frisco and Katy Systems to the southwest, which cross here. In addition, a third road, the Vinita & Western, is now under construction to Coffeyville, Kansas, and Bartlesville, Indian Territory, tapping the large coal fields only ten miles north of town. Both the Frisco and Katy have in the past few months built new stations here, and both are now making extensive improvements in their yards. It is at this city that

the fast mail from St. Louis is transferred by the Frisco to the Katy, which carries it south to Texas points. Its railroad facilities are therefore unexcelled, thus making the town a certain distributing center as the country roundabout is developed.

Vinita has a complete waterworks and sewer system, the water being supplied from artesian wells six hundred feet deep. It is absolutely pure. The city is the seat of the United States court for the Northern judicial district, and the home of both judges, J. A. Gill and L. F. Parker, Jr. It has been designated as one of the towns for the holding of United States court under statehood.

Numerous business blocks are now in course of construction, the business men have just let the contract for brick paving for the entire business district, and many other improvements are under way. The city has churches of all denominations, good public schools, and is the seat of Willie Halsell college, a Methodist School. It is pre-eminently a city of homes, no other town in the Territory excelling it in this respect.

It is situated at the eastern edge of the oil and gas field, and many of the most successful operators in the Cherokee Nation live here. It is said, in fact, that the stock of more producing wells is owned here than in any other city in the Territory. Gas exists to the west a short distance and applications for a gas franchise have been received, which are held up pending the drilling of a well by the Commercial Club. Coal of excellent quality exists in immense quantity just

north of the city. To the east and southeast are excellent zinc and lead prospects. All about is the finest of agricultural land. Fruit and poultry farming has hardly been touched upon yet, but the accessibility of this city to both St. Louis and Kansas City will make this a great center for small farming.

No town in the Southwest has better prospects than Vinita. With cheap fuel, fine railroad facilities, an excellent location, progressive citizens, and surrounded by a rich mineral and agricultural country, Vinita is bound to grow rapidly. All inquiries in regard to conditions will be gladly answered by the secretary of the Commercial Club.

R. M. McCLINTOCK.

Wagoner

The recent statehood edition of the Kansas City Journal says:

“Wagoner has the brightest prospects of any city in the Creek Nation. It is given up that the country supporting Wagoner is the richest in the whole Territory and it will produce one and one-half bales of cotton and seventy bushels of corn to the acre. The climate is delightful, being far enough north to escape the burning rays of a tropical sun, far enough south to avoid the frigid winters of the north and far enough east to be safely within the rain belt. There is no place in the world where better health is enjoyed than in this faultless climate.”

Wagoner is situated at the junction of the M. K. & T. Railroad, Iron Mountain Railroad, and the M. O. & G. Railroad and work will begin within ninety days in Wagoner on the El Paso, Mountain Park & St. Louis Railroad. This will give Wagoner the best railroad facilities of any city in the Indian Territory and its future as a railroad center and commercial metropolis will be determined.

Wagoner is already modern. It has the finest system of water works in the Southwest, the water being brought from Grand River, a distance of nearly six miles; a modern system of electric lights, telephones, ice plant, steam laundry, fluoring mill, brick plant, bottling works, large stave factory, a \$100,000 oil mill, two cotton gins two daily and three weekly newspapers. There are eight distinct church organizations in Wagoner and the school facilities are unequaled by any city in the Territory. There are four magnificent brick buildings owned and occupied by the school district and about twenty teachers are employed. Pupils graduated from our high school are admitted to the Kansas, Missouri, and other state universities without examination.

Wagoner is one of the regular federal court towns in the Indian Territory. Three terms of this court are held annually. The court house is one of the finest in the Territory. A United States commissioner's court is also held here.

It is generally conceded that in the neighborhood of Wagoner is to be found the best agricultural lands in the Territory. We can raise as much corn, wheat, and oats as can be raised in the North and East and upon ground that will only cost about one-third the price asked for and obtained for the same quality in the states. We can raise twice as much grass cutting

two good crops every year. We raise two large crops of potatoes every year, the first crop maturing in June at a time when the highest prices are always obtainable. For vegetables and stock raising, owing to the short, mild winters, cheap and abundant feed. We believe our farm lands will double in price in a very short time. For further information address,

S. R. COWICK,
Secretary Wagoner Board of Trade.

Wapanucka

Wapanucka is a town of about eight hundred people located in the western portion of the Choctaw Nation on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway. It is surrounded by good farming country, and the town is in a prosperous condition. It needs a good class of farmers to till the vacant land surrounding and capital to develop the town.

Weleetka

Weleetka is one of the new towns in the Indian Territory, having been opened on February the 10th, 1902. It is near the center of the Creek Nation on the North Canadian River, a swift, clear running stream, and from the river the town received its name, as the word Weleetka is a Creek word signifying "Running water." The same river has built El Reno, Oklahoma City, and Shawnee, three of the best cities in Oklahoma Territory. And from its bottom lands, and the uplands tributaries, this town, next year will market, at least, 7000 bales of cotton.

Weleetka has two cotton gins, a stave mill, electric light and water systems and a forty ton ice plant will be built this summer. A large cotton seed oil mill, one of the best in the Indian Territory, has been in operation for a year and a half, and the ground is now being made ready for a large cotton compress. The town during the summer, will build a \$12,500 school building, and already three church edifices, a Christian, a Baptist, and a South Methodist have been erected, and the members of the Episcopal and North Methodist Churches are making their arrangements to build.

A glance at the map will show that the North Canadian River comes within two miles of the town on the west, and then detours for thirty miles and returns to the east edge of the townsite, thus making possible a canal across this neck which will give the water a sheer fall of ninety feet, and develop a water power of 7500 horse power. This matter has been thoroughly surveyed by a strong company, and Chicago capitalists have practically agreed to finance the scheme. This means cheap water power and a large manufacturing town. Just now Weleetka is enjoying a building boom, and a number of good business houses and homes are going up. Weleetka has two railroads, the Saint Louis and San Francisco and the Fort Smith and Western.

J. M. PEMBERTON,
Mayor.

Westville

Westville is located at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the Ozark and Cherokee Central branch of the Frisco Railroads in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, about two miles west of the Arkansas State line and has an elevation of 1137 feet above sea level.

The location of the town is favorably located, owing to a large scope of fertile country surrounding it, and the obstacles of land titles are practically removed, the land has been allotted to the Indians and the restrictions have, a great many, been removed, the townsite has been appraised and sold under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and good titles can be given to lots, the population is now about 1,000, and its resources are sufficient when developed to maintain a population of 4,000.

The country is especially well watered, fine springs abound, and wells furnish plenty of pure water at shallow depths, the seasons are regular, it being situated in the rain belt of the United States, droughts are unknown. The immediate country around Westville

is thinly settled on account of heretofore conditions of land titles.

The town is favorably located for manufacturing interest, and also as a commercial center, two different lines of railroad in the town, giving direct connection with the large markets of the south and west.

We need an electric light plant, a cold storage, waterworks, and many other industries to give employment to the coming population.

A person can make no mistake in making investments in Westville, and any inquiries will be answered by writing to

R. H. COUCH,

Wetumka

Wetumka, Indian Territory, is situated midway between Okmulgee on the north and Ada on the south on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, surrounded by the bottoms of the North Canadian River and the Wewoka Creek.

Wetumka has a population of about fifteen hundred people, good public school system, twenty-eight brick and stone business houses, three banks, three cotton gins, cigar factory, and Presidential Post office. Wetumka markets about seven thousand bales of cotton each season. Lots of corn, hogs, and cattle are shipped from this point. This is an ideal farming country.

Wetumka needs an electric plant, water works, and brick and tile plant. There is no doubt that this country is underlaid with coal, oil and gas. There is no better fruit and vegetable country in the southwest. This is the home of the apple. Blackberries and strawberries grow wild all over this country. The Canadian Valley is a world beater for Irish potatoes. Wetumka is situated within the rain belt, no hot winds, no blizzards and an ideal climate. This soil produces as much as one and one-half bales of cotton per acre and as high as sixty to eighty bushels of corn.

P. P. DEENFORD,

Mayor.

Wewoka

This is the principal town of the Seminole Nation and is the capital of said nation. It is a court town and has a population of eight hundred—is located on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad running from Memphis to Oklahoma City.

Wilburton

Wilburton is the seventh city in population in the Indian Territory, and holds fourth place in the Choctaw Nation, according to the figures recently sent out by the Indian Agents Office. We have a population of 5,500 people—counting those just outside the city there are between 7,000 and 8,000 that can be included within the city limits as soon as the bill now before Congress permits the corporate limits to be extended.

The town is in the center of one of the richest coal fields in the world and there are every day more than 3,000 tons of coal billed out on the Rock Island Railroad alone.) In addition to being on the main line of the Rock Island from Memphis to Amarillo, Texas, the M., K. & T. have recently completed the Wilburton Extension. Here the Rock Island has one of the best paying stations between Oklahoma City and Memphis and the very best between Little Rock and South McAlester. The city has a splendid system of public schools, well organized, graded and supported by city taxation. A high school has been organized and one years work will be finished in June. Along with the schools there are churches of almost every denomination, there being services regularly at nine churches each Sunday.

The system of electric lights and waterworks are among the very best in the southwest. The pressure afforded by a stand pipe at an extreme elevation gives at once the best fire protection, together with a well organized and equipped fire company of any city in the Territory.

Wilburton has a hustling lot of merchants, a well organized Commercial Club which is always looking to the best interests of the town; a fine lot of professional men, and these together with the highly intelligent citizenship make the city a desirable place for a progressive man, who wants a clean place and decent town in which he may rear his family.) The best opportunities are offered the farmers of large or small capital. The valley prairie, and upland afford every opportunity for farming and truck gardening and there is the best opportunity in the world for men who will come here and engage in not only farming on a large scale, but who will raise garden stuff, poultry, etc. Today nearly all these things are shipped from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The large Urban population, and mining interests bring large numbers to the city and these must all be supplied.

With fertile soil, abundant rainfall, mineral resources and timber, every opportunity is afforded to the investor and settler. The Indian Territory is the land of opportunity and there are ten chances to one in the states to get a start, make good honest investments, and there is no better place in the Territory than Wilburton. I have found that where I could make four per cent to eight on money in Kansas I can

make from twelve to twenty-five per cent here, and have made as high as fifty and seventy-five per cent in less than six months. Both farm and city property are good investments and with a little money and a little hustle any one can do well.

The United States Commissioner's Court is held here and we expect a sitting of the Federal Court by early spring. This together with a fine opera house, churches, schools, city hall, splendid brick buildings, broad streets, forest trees, make a pleasant and inviting city. There are today five brick buildings either in course of construction or just finished.

You are invited to share our hospitality and success.

J. G. MASTERS,
Superintendent of City Schools.

Wister

Wister is in the Choctaw Nation at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Frisco Systems. It has a population of two hundred. Is surrounded by a fair farming country which supports one big credit store and several small establishments. When the country is developed around here Wister should make a good little town.

Wynnewood

This thriving and prosperous city of 3,500 inhabitants is located partly upon a level plateau and partly upon a range of hills that overlook the fertile valley of the Washita on the west. It is one of the prettiest towns in the Chickasaw Nation as well as being one of the most healthy to be found in the Indian Territory. As for its location none excel it. The rich valley of the Washita River melts away in the deep blue of earth's horizon on the west, while to the east stretches miles of the most fertile prairie lands in the Nation. Really as good as the vast reaches of land that stretch away on the north and south of the city.

It is from this unlimited amount of fine farm lands that Wynnewood derives the greatest amount of its support. As high as twenty-five thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from this place in one year, the amount varying as the crop is good or bad. In the summer great amount of small grain is marketed here and shipped away.

As to its industries it ranks well with the first-class cities in the Territory. It has two banks with resources aggregating \$300,000.00. A \$75,000.00 oil mill, two lumber yards, three large hardware stores,

one furniture store occupying an entire block, ten dry good stores, seven grocery stores, one shoe store, five drug stores, three livery barns, four hotels and several boarding houses, three restaurants, one bakery and numerous confectionery stores and minor businesses that are characteristic of such a thriving and prosperous city. It has four cotton gins that run day and night through the cotton season. Its oil mill runs day and night for five months in the year working sixty men.

Wynnewood has for several years had and well maintained the name of being the educational center of the Territory. It is the seat of the Indianola Synodical College, the property of this institution being valued at \$75,000.00. In addition to the college there is a large girls' dormitory accommodating about forty girls. There are six highly educated teachers in the faculty of the college.

In the central part of the city stands one of the best public school buildings to be found in any city on the Santa Fe Railroad in the Territory. Seven hundred children of the city are being educated here yearly. The faculty of the public school is composed of ten of the best teachers that can be obtained. The term is nine months.

It has four churches all of which are supplied with pastors and have Sunday Schools with a large attendance. Each church has a good membership. The pastors of these churches are paid from \$700.00 to \$1,100.00 each.

People are rapidly coming here and establishing

new businesses and new enterprises. New brick buildings are erected every year as well as brick residences. Within the past year about ten handsome and expensive residences have been built; some are now under construction, while the contract for many others has been let.

Last, but not least, among its enterprises is the Wynnewood New Era, a weekly paper that has fought valiantly for the city along every line. Through its efforts an election was called this year and water works and electric light bonds were voted and a water works and light plant is now under construction.

The Law Pertaining to the Sale and Leasing of Land.

It is not intended in this article to give anything but facts in a very concise way. There are many things of a romantic nature that could be written and the writer would be justified, for no country has ever been transformed like this in such a short time, and it has been done apparently without a hitch. A few years ago no one who knew the conditions ever had the remotest idea that the white man could so soon obtain good title to land, but we are now at the time when you can get as good title in the Indian Territory to a certain part of the land as you can obtain in any of the states, and in this article it is expected to tell you just exactly how that can be done.

Several years ago the Congress of the United States came to the conclusion that there should be a change in the Indian Territory relative to the methods of holding lands; that the Indian should hold his land in severalty. At that time they held it in common and each Indian could hold as much land as he could enclose and consequently the rich Indian soon had most all of the best land and was driving the poorer class back into the interior. Recognizing these facts

the president was directed by an act of Congress about the year of 1893 to appoint a commission known as the Dawes Commission to come to the Indian Territory and treat with the Indians and they came here and finally made certain treaties with them and in these treaties it was agreed that they would take their proportionate parts of the land in severalty. Since that time Congress has enacted laws allowing certain parts of the land to be sold.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations each Indian receives three hundred and twenty acres of average land. That is, some Indians receive less and some more than that amount of acres. The land is all graded and they receive acres according to the value of the land they are allotted. After they get their patents for their land they can sell forty acres of average land in one year, forty acres more in three years and eighty acres more in five years. Many of the Indians have already received their patents. There were many white men who married Indian women and likewise, many white women who married Indian men and those who married Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under the treaties and laws obtained citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and receive their allotment of land just the same as Indians by blood. These citizens, known as inter-married citizens, can sell their surplus allotment at any time, which is one hundred and sixty acres of average land.

Creek Nation

In the Creek Nation about one-third of the citizens of the nation are Negroes and are known as Freedmen. These Negroes were held as slaves by the Indians and under the laws and treaties they were entitled to participate in the allotment and they can sell their surplus allotment of one hundred and twenty acres. The Indian by blood can sell his surplus allotment by filing his petition with the Indian Agent at Muskogee and the agent will appraise his land and advertise for sealed bids, but the land will not be sold unless the bid is as much or more than the appraisement.

Cherokee Nation

The Cherokee Indian gets eighty acres of average land which also includes the Cherokee Freedman. The Freedman can sell fifty acres of his allotment but the Cherokee Indian by blood cannot sell any of his land except under the law and regulations hereafter treated.

Seminole Nation

No one can make good title to land in the Seminole Nation unless it be the Seminole Freedman who might sell his surplus allotment. This has never been decided by the courts but quite a number of the best lawyers think it very doubtful.

Removal of Restrictions

Under a law enacted by Congress the Indians in all of the Nations can sell their surplus land by the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. They make their application to him through the Indian Agent and if the Secretary of the Interior is of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the Indian he will remove the restrictions on the sale of the Indian's surplus allotment.

The restrictions have been removed from thousands of acres of land giving the Indian money to improve his homestead.

Leases

Five year leases can be obtained on all the land that has been allotted, provided the leases are for agricultural purposes. This is the longest period that land can be leased. This five year lease law applies to all the Nations in the Indian Territory.

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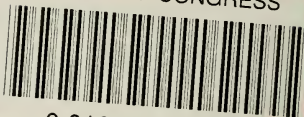
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